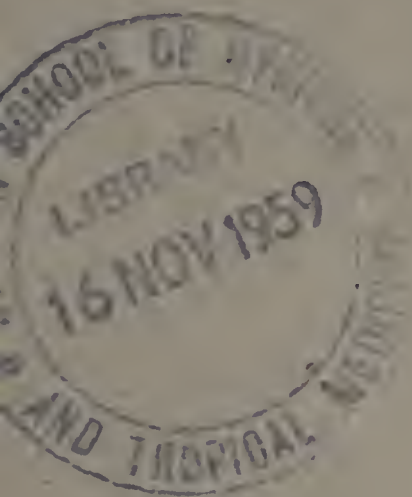


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE HEALTH OF
WEST HARTLEPOOL
FOR THE YEAR 1958

H. C. MILLIGAN

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
AND CHIEF WELFARE OFFICER

Ack'd by P.C.
26th Oct. 1958
J.M.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL



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INDEX

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Ambulance Service.. ..	64, 65	Nursing Homes	54
Area	21	Premature Infants—Care of ..	54
Area Comparability Factors	5, 22, 30	Unmarried Mothers—Care of ..	54
Births	21, 22, 23, 25	Welfare Foods	51, 52
Birth Rates	21, 22, 24	Medical Examinations	45, 50
Cancer Deaths	5, 31, 32	Mental Health 7, 8, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,	79, 80
Cancer of Lung	5	Midwifery	7, 55, 56, 57
Cremations	32, 33	Morbidity Statistics	46, 47
Deaths 5, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31, 35, 36,	37, 38	Neo-natal Mortality 6, 21, 25, 26, 27	
Death Rates	5, 22, 30	Nursing Equipment—Provision of	72
Domestic Help Service	10, 73	Peri-natal Mortality	24
Geriatric Visiting Service ..	70, 71, 72	Population	5, 22, 21
Health Committee	16	Post Neo-natal Mortality ..	6, 25, 26
Health Visiting 6, 7, 11, 14, 48, 58,	70, 71	Premature Births	23, 26
Home Nursing	7, 59, 60	Problem Families	81, 82
Immunisation	7, 61, 62, 63	Product of the Penny Rate ..	21
Infantile Mortality 21, 24, 25, 25, 27,	28, 29, 30	Rateable Value	21
Infantile Mortality Rates 6, 21, 24, 25,	26, 27, 28	Sanitary circumstances—	
Infectious Diseases 6, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44		Abattoir	105, 123, 124
Influenza	35, 36, 37, 38	Animals—Diseases of	105
Inhabited Houses—No. of ..	21	Ashpits	99
Maternal Mortality.. ..	21, 32	Atmospheric Pollution 8, 9, 95, 96,	112, 113, 114
Maternity & Child Welfare—		Bye-laws—Premises controlled by	111
Ante-natal Care related to Toxæmia	48	Certificates of Disrepair ..	103
Ante-natal Clinic 14, 46, 52, 53		Condemned Food	103, 116
Day Nursery	54	Disinfection and Disinfestation	99
Dental Treatment	53	Environmental Health	8
Feeding—Methods of	49	Factories Acts	125
Infant Welfare Centres ..	48, 49, 50	Food & Drugs 95, 108, 109, 117, 118,	119, 120, 121, 122
Nurseries and Child Minders Reg-		Food Hygiene	9, 95, 108, 109
ulations Act, 1948	54	Housing	95, 100, 101
		Ice-Cream	107
		Improvement Grants	95, 103

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Infectious Diseases	111	Smallpox	48, 61
Knacker's Yard	105	Venereal Disease	39, 40, 41
Legal Proceedings	104	Vital Statistics	5, 6, 21
Moveable Dwellings	111	Welfare Committee	16
Milk & Dairies .. 95, 106, 108, 109		Welfare Services—	
Pet Animals' Act	111	Burials—Section 50, National	
Prevention of damage by Pests	115	Assistance Act, 1948	88
Rag Flock Act	111	Care and After-care—Section 28,	
Rent Act, 1957	103	National Health Service Act,	
Report	95, 96	Act, 1946	94
Sanitary Defects.. ..	98	Flatlets	10, 11, 86, 87
Sanitary Inspection	97	Handicapped persons—	
Shops Act, 1950.. ..	111	Blind and Partially sighted	9, 89,
Slum Clearance .. 6, 95, 101, 102			90, 91, 92
Water Supply	110	Deaf and Dumb .. 92, 93, 94	
Staff 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20		Epileptic	94
Stillbirths .. 6, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28		General Classes	94
Tuberculosis—		Protection of property ..	88
B.C.G. Vaccination	68, 69	Removals—Section 47 National	
Deaths and Death Rates ..	68	Assistance Act, 1948 ..	88
Notified Cases 7, 42, 43, 44, 66, 67		Residential Accommodation 9, 10,	
Report—Dr. J. B. Robinson ..	66		11, 83, 84
Survey of Work	66	Temporary Accommodation 12, 85, 86	
Vaccination—		Visiting	88, 94
Polio-myelitis 7, 40, 62, 63		W.V.S. Meals on Wheels 10, 11, 87, 88	

APPENDICES

<i>Appendix</i>		<i>Page</i>
<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>
1	Unsound Food Surrendered to Public Health Inspectors	116
2	Food & Drugs Act—Adulterated Samples..	117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122
3	Public Abattoir	123, 124
4	Factories' Acts, 1937 & 1948	125



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REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1958

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIA ROAD,
WEST HARTLEPOOL.
JULY, 1959.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of West Hartlepool.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of West Hartlepool for the year 1958.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics for West Hartlepool for 1958 show an almost uniform improvement over those for previous years. The birth rate rose slightly to 21.63, the number of births being 1,610 as compared with 1,598 for 1957. The Registrar-General's estimate of population shows an increase of 490 over the 1957 figure and now stands at 74,430. West Hartlepool's birth rate, which has been increasing since 1954, has produced a situation whereby the number of children requiring child health and education services has been substantially increased, and many estimates based on the immediate post-war trends have had to be revised. The number of young people under 15 years is now estimated at 19,700.

The death rate at 11.41 shows a slight rise compared with 1957. The Standardised Death Rate, which is obtained by the multiplication of the crude death rate by the area comparability factor, gives a figure of 13.92 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. The area comparability factor for deaths at 1.22 is indicative of the fact that the population structure of West Hartlepool shows a pronounced bias towards the younger age groups. The principal causes of death are very similar in order to those of last year, diseases of the heart and circulation, malignant diseases, diseases of the respiratory system and vascular diseases of the central nervous system being the most frequent. It is disturbing to note that the number dying of carcinoma of the lung in 1958 shows an increase. Last year 36 people died compared with 27 in 1957. The increase has occurred mainly within the 45/65 age group of the population. As my predecessor mentioned in the introduction to his Annual Report last year, the place of cigarette smoking in the ætiology of carcinoma of the lung is no longer seriously questioned, and it behoves each one of us to take note of this fact and act upon it.

A welcome feature is the drop in the infant mortality rate from 43.86 per thousand live births in 1957 to 25.57 in 1958. It should be remembered, however, in viewing these figures, that because of the comparatively small numbers involved, the rates in West Hartlepool are liable to fluctuate within greater limits than the national figure for England and Wales. Nevertheless, it will be seen from the tables on page 26 that the result represents as far as the post-neonatal mortality is concerned a resumption of the favourable trend which was occurring up to 1957 when the rate suddenly jumped from 11.36 to 15.04. The figure for 1958 of 9.32 as compared with the national average of 6.4 is still too high and there is considerable room for improvement. The neonatal mortality figure, that is to say deaths in the first month of life, shows a sharp drop from 28.82 to 16.15 and begins to approximate more closely to the national figure. Until 1957 this rate was high with no obvious trend up or down and therefore the substantial improvement which the 1958 figure shows is most welcome. The stillbirth rate for 1958 at 24.24 shows a slight improvement on the previous year's figure of 26.83 but there are still too many stillbirths occurring in West Hartlepool. This represents a challenge to the medical and obstetrical services of the town to effect an overall reduction.

There are three factors which, in my opinion, have contributed to the improvement in the vital statistics in West Hartlepool for 1958. The first is that the continuation of the slum clearance programme has resulted in the rehousing of a further 250 families. Secondly, 1958 was a year of low incidence of infectious disease. Notifiable infectious diseases such as whooping cough, measles and pneumonia show a substantial reduction from the figures for 1957. Finally, there was in 1958 an increase in the number of visits paid to expectant mothers and children under five by the health visiting staff. The number of such visits rose from 15,587 in 1957 to 18,948 in 1958. I am reasonably certain that this is an important factor in restoring the downward trend of the post-neonatal mortality rate insofar as this rate is more readily susceptible to improvements in child care stimulated by the availability of health education through the work of the health visitors. I am reasonably certain also that the measures outlined by my predecessor in his Annual Report for 1957 are beginning to bear fruit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In 1958 the incidence of infectious disease in West Hartlepool was light. Only seven cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 120 in 1957; only 52 cases of measles compared with 1,072 in 1957, and only eight cases of pneumonia compared with 20 in 1957. There were no cases of diphtheria and in fact, there have been none since 1953. There were also no cases of poliomyelitis.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Due to an increase in the health visiting staff the local health services have showed a small but steady increase in the volume of work done. There has been a small but welcome rise in the number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics and reference has already been made to the increased number of visits paid by health visitors to expectant mothers and children under five. During the year the domiciliary midwifery service has received most helpful support from the Consultant Obstetrician, Mr. L. A. Cruttenden, to whom my best thanks are due. The Home Nursing service has also done increased work, the volume of visits to patients having risen by almost one third.

In the field of immunisation, 1958 saw a considerable step forward in the number of children immunised against poliomyelitis. During 1958 some 5,939 children received two doses of vaccine and a further 1,636 a third dose.

In his report on the work of the Chest Clinic, Dr. J. B. Robinson has pointed out the great improvement which has occurred in the notification figures since 1948. In 1958 only 30 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 129 in 1948. It seems now certain that tuberculosis as a social scourge has been largely eradicated although the importance of searching after sources and routes of spread of infection is as great as ever.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Royal Commission on the law relating to mental illness and mental deficiency reported in 1957. The general tenor of its recommendations was that there should be a reorientation away from the hospital towards care in the community. It is clear that any such reorientation of the mental health services would throw an increased demand on the local health authority both in the staffing of the after-care services and the provision of hostels.

As far as mentally defective persons are concerned, the community care of the adult defective will be a continuing and increasing responsibility. It is clearly desirable to separate the training of adults from the training in junior centres of young children. It was therefore with this aim in view that separate classes for adult females were commenced in September, 1958 and all those over the age of 18 were withdrawn from the Occupation Centre, Brenda Road. Before these adults were withdrawn the Centre was already full to capacity so that children excluded from school as ineducable could not be admitted. With the withdrawal of the adults, therefore, it was possible to admit children into the junior centre as soon as they had been

excluded from school, and this procedure has worked smoothly. It is hoped to expand and develop adult training centres in the future, and as a result of legislation now before Parliament it is hoped that a great stimulus will be given to this work.

In the field of mental illness we owe a great deal to the help which we have received from Dr. Lidgate, Consultant Psychiatrist, and Dr. Nicholson, Consultant Geriatrician at the General Hospital. The Duly Authorised Officers have received much guidance and encouragement and we are proud of the scope of co-operation which exists. We are particularly indebted to Dr. Nicholson for his thoughtful reflections on the scope of services needed at the General Hospital, particularly in relation to the elderly confused patient.

Due to shortage of staff it has not been possible to develop any systematic after-care visiting of the mentally ill. This is a serious gap in mental health services and one which requires to be tackled urgently. The provision of an effective after-care visiting service is the first step in the community care of the mentally ill, and until such a service can be created, it will be impossible to make effective progress along the lines suggested by the Royal Commission.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

In this field of public health work the two great issues at present before us are housing and the control of atmospheric pollution. As far as slum clearance is concerned the year has been one of considerable progress and the Council's programme of rehousing 250 families a year has again been achieved. Since July, 1955, 1,026 unfit houses have been vacated. No doubt this progress is reflected to some extent in the improved vital statistics for 1958. It would be wrong, however, to assume that the problem of housing is entirely one of slum clearance. During the year it became manifest that there was a considerable social problem being created in houses let in lodgings ; that is to say, large houses which have been divided into several tenancies without any regard to the provision of separate facilities. It is hoped that if staff can be spared from other work this problem can be tackled with greater vigour in the months to come.

1958 saw the coming into force of the Clean Air Act of 1956. This widely acclaimed measure represents a great advance in the control by legislation of atmospheric pollution. One hundred years ago the problem was one of the pollution of the streets with consequent high death rates from intestinal diseases matched only by ignorance on the part of the public both as to the nature of the threat and the measures to prevent it. Today we know that at times of serious atmospheric pollution the wards of our hospitals are choked

with those unfortunate sufferers from chronic respiratory disease whom medical science has snatched from the jaws of premature death only to be suffocated by this menace which is fully recognised and which, through the application of existing knowledge is largely preventable. Side by side with the reduction in pollution due to industrial processes the Act provides a blue print on the problem of pollution of the atmosphere by the domestic chimney through the setting up of smoke control areas. Since domestic smoke contributes some 50% of the total atmospheric pollution, it is clear that no overall reduction in this nuisance can be effected without great control of the source. Legislation in this field is of necessity permissive and there can be no doubt that there is much greater need for the education of the public, not only in the nature and extent of the problem to be tackled, but also in the remedies which are foreshadowed in the Act. The Health Committee have considered the introduction of a smoke control area in January, 1958 but decided to defer the matter for twelve months.

Further progress in the field of environmental hygiene was made in the increasing attention given to food hygiene. Here again the work would have been substantially increased but for lack of staff, one of the public health inspectors being called up for National Service.

In all this work our best thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Emerson and his energetic staff, whose efforts to raise still higher the standards of environmental hygiene in this town are deserving of your most enthusiastic support.

WELFARE SERVICES.

The increasing number of persons reaching the age of 65 continues to present the largest problem facing any Welfare Authority. This is indeed manifest in West Hartlepool. It is not entirely correct to say that men and women are living longer but rather that there are men and women reaching the age of 65, due to improvements in medical care. Many of those who would previously have died are surviving to the pensionable age, often with serious residual physical handicap. I have made reference to this in my observations on the control of atmospheric pollution, and would emphasise it again in another context, namely that of the inadequate provision for the aged physically handicapped in need of hostel accommodation. The total number of persons accommodated in hostels provided by the West Hartlepool Corporation at the 31st December, 1958 was 127, an increase of five on the previous year. It is significant that almost half were blind, epileptic or physically handicapped to some degree, yet of the total of 127 beds; only 22 or rather less than one fifth, are ground floor accommodation.

A study of the population structure of persons over 65 reveals the great excess of females over males. This is due partly to the greater expectation of life enjoyed by women but it also reflects the serious gaps in the male population which were caused as a result of the enormous casualties in the first world war, many of whose survivors are now reaching pensionable age. Of the accommodation at present available in West Hartlepool, some 80 beds are available for males and only 47 for females, and it is therefore the female accommodation, and particularly ground floor female accommodation, which is under very great pressure. This problem was the subject of a report to the Welfare Committee in April, 1958, and arising out of their deliberations then the Committee decided to proceed with the building of a hostel on the Owton Manor Estate to accommodate some 45 old people. This hostel will replace the 26 beds which are available in the General Hospital, accommodation which is greatly substandard and ill-adapted to modern needs. The surplus beds will help to ease the problem of ground floor female accommodation and reduce the waiting list for hostel accommodation generally. On the 31st December, 1957, there were 3 males and 5 females on the waiting list for hostel accommodation, and at the end of 1958 the figures had risen to 11 males and 22 females.

It should not be thought that the main purpose of a welfare authority is to provide hostel accommodation for old people on a grand scale. It is clear that many would prefer to live in their own homes or in flatlets suitably adapted to their needs, and indeed, it is true to say that what the aged require is understanding, adequate financial provision, and an acknowledgment of their place in society, rather than the provision of institutions on a lavish scale and welfare provision of a more passive kind. It is precisely with these thoughts in mind that the Corporation approved the building on the Owton Manor Estate of some 20 flatlets for old people. These flatlets were erected by the Housing Committee and were completed in January, 1958. In addition to the 20 flatlets, 12 for females and 8 for males, are provided a tenants' meeting room and a house for a Resident Warden. The functions of the Warden are the cleaning of the communal room, passages and stairs and the general supervision of the tenants. The provision of the common room and Warden's services are the responsibility of the Welfare Committee. It is hoped by this co-operation between the Housing and Welfare Committees that such old people as are granted the tenancy of these flatlets will be able to live a more or less independent existence and enjoy the privileges of social intercourse with their neighbours in surroundings congenial to them, and supervision, to a minor degree only, by a Warden having a knowledge of their needs and an appreciation of her role in making such supervision as unobtrusive as possible. For those tenants who are more frail, there are the benefits of the Home Help Service and W.V.S.

"Meals on Wheels," which are provided where necessary. These flatlets have been a great boon to the Welfare Committee in catering for the aged person who still wishes to lead an independent existence and who is not so frail as to require continuous supervision in a hostel, and it is to be hoped that more such flatlets will be developed in the near future. An additional amenity which could be provided and which it is thought would be of some benefit is that of a spare bedroom which could be let at a small charge to any visiting relative. Since the flats themselves are provided with one bedroom only, relatives visiting from a distance are often faced with an accommodation problem.

The great majority of old people in West Hartlepool, whose estimated number is some 7,000, must perforce be accommodated in their own homes, many amongst relatives and friends, and it is amongst this large group of the population that greater thought and energy should be devoted to providing supportive services of such degree as will enable them to preserve purposeful social activity, thus adding "life to years." Considerable thought has been given as to how such supportive services should be developed and these were the subject of a further report in September, 1958. Since May it has been possible to second a Health Visitor solely to the work of visiting old people for the purpose of giving such care, including health education and social advice as may seem appropriate. It is well recognised that this field of social visiting is one to which the Health Visitor is well suited. The aim of preservation of purposeful social activity is one which offers considerable scope in bringing together the various social agencies, both statutory and voluntary which have as their object the amelioration of the various handicaps to which the aged person is subject. Visiting in this context implies visiting by persons having a knowledge of and an appreciation of the scope of statutory and voluntary services available, and therefore demands professional skill. Visiting merely to alleviate the loneliness of old people is something which may well be left to the unskilled visitor and much can be more appropriately done by contacting various voluntary bodies, including old people's welfare committees. It is gratifying to report that during the year greater contact was made with voluntary bodies in this field, and it is hoped that much of this type of work will be usefully developed by them. There remains however, the scope of the various statutory organisations concerned with the social and environmental needs of the old people and a report of the Health Visitor shows plainly the number of different persons and organisations contacted in the course of this work. It has been possible over seven months to reveal the needs of some 514 people, of whom 199 were aged persons living alone and 77 were aged persons living with relatives or other aged persons. The remainder were aged couples, one or both of whom were in ill-health or physically handicapped.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

In November, 1958, No. 118 Burbank Street, a large house, was opened to provide temporary accommodation for homeless families. It is obviously desirable that such families should be kept together and particularly that children should not be separated from their parents and taken into the care of the local authority. Until recently, mothers and their children who had been evicted, or turned out of their lodgings, and were without any accommodation, were admitted to the hostel at the General Hospital, but as this was undesirable, the Committee felt that accommodation should be provided elsewhere and that services should be provided whereby these people could be helped to rehabilitate themselves.

The temporary accommodation provided includes accommodation for four families with separate cooking and toilet facilities and a self-contained flat for a Warden and her husband. It is clear from a study of cases admitted that the provision of such temporary accommodation should be coupled with some attempt at rehabilitation and improving the standards of house-craft and child care. Accordingly the duties of the Warden were so defined, depending upon the state of occupancy of the premises, for her to give a proportion of her time as a home adviser, undertaking the visiting of ex-tenants or other families as directed by the Medical Officer of Health. For the period 4th November to the 31st December, a total of 101 visits were paid to 16 "problem" families.

It is as yet too early to pass any firm judgment on the work of this hostel, although it is clearly a great advance on the accommodation previously available. By integrating closely the work of the Warden with the health visiting service, it has been possible to step up the efforts at rehabilitation and provide a more positive approach in dealing with this social problem.

STAFF.

Dr. A. D. C. S. Cameron resigned his appointment on the 9th February and I took up duties here on the 1st March. I am indebted to Dr. Cameron for the efforts which he has made in the reorganisation and modernisation of the work of the Department. There were no major changes in the administrative staff and consequently the work was able to proceed smoothly.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Since coming to West Hartlepool in March, 1958, I have been greatly helped and encouraged by the goodwill shown to me on all sides. I should like particularly to thank the other Chief Officers of the Corporation for their readily-offered help and assistance, and I should like to thank also the

Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support. I owe a particular debt of gratitude for the assistance which I have received from Mr. R. Emerson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and Mr. J. S. Holland, the Lay Administrative Officer. To all members of the staff I should like to extend my best thanks for their loyal and efficient service.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. MILLIGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (MIN. OF HEALTH CIRC. 22/58).

I have been asked by the Ministry of Health to comment on the developments within the National Health Service over the past ten years and in particular to refer to the degree of co-operation which exists between the three branches of the service in West Hartlepool.

As far as the Hospital Services are concerned, the Medical Officer of Health attends regularly the Liaison Committee meetings held in Newcastle bi-monthly, attended by officers of the Regional Hospital Board, Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association and the local health authorities. These meetings provide a valuable means whereby officers can get to know one another personally and discuss current problems of mutual interest.

As far as the Hartlepool Hospital Management Committee is concerned, the Medical Officer of Health is fortunate in being a co-opted member of all four House Committees. This enables the Medical Officer of Health to keep in touch with developments in the hospital service so far as they affect the working of his department. Such co-operation is not entirely one way, as the Medical Officer of Health can, under certain circumstances, assist the House Committees in making available to them the services of some of the Department's officers in a consultative capacity. During 1958 the condition of the water supply at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, gave grounds for concern to the Hospital House Committee, and through the effective co-operation between the officers of the Management Committee and the Public Health Officers of the local health authority it was possible to get substantial improvements effected.

In the field of joint use of staff, the Consultant Obstetrician conducts an Ante-Natal Clinic on behalf of the local authority once a week and there is close co-operation between the Medical Officer of Health and Dr. J. B. Robinson, at the Chest Clinic, and also Dr. E. Campbell at the Venereal Disease Clinic.

The appointment of a Pædiatrician in 1958 has resulted in Dr. R. G. Welch taking up duty in October of that year. Dr. Welch has since been appointed a co-opted member of the West Hartlepool Health Committee and one of the Assistant Medical Officers attends the General Hospital once a week to observe cases under the care of the Pædiatrician and arrange for an effective follow-up of selected cases by the Health Visitors.

It is pleasing to note the degree of co-operation which exists between the local health authority and the general practitioners. The Medical Officer

of Health has been appointed by the local health authority to be a member of the West Hartlepool Executive Council and he is also a co-opted member of the Local Medical Committee.

The work of the National Health Service in West Hartlepool would not be complete without reference to the great assistance which the Welfare Section receives from Dr. W. A. Nicholson, the Consultant Geriatrician, and co-operation in the field of the care of aged persons between the Health Department and General Hospital is very close indeed.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1958-59

COUNCILLOR BRATTON, J.P.	COUNCILLOR McCANN
COUNCILLOR ADAMSON	COUNCILLOR McCRAINOR
COUNCILLOR MRS. BREWARD, J.P.	COUNCILLOR MRS. MILLER
COUNCILLOR CATOR	COUNCILLOR POTTER
COUNCILLOR CRISP— <i>Chairman</i>	COUNCILLOR MRS. SPRINTALL
COUNCILLOR JONES	COUNCILLOR MRS. TUSON

DRS CRABB AND LOWRY

WELFARE COMMITTEE

1958-59

COUNCILLOR BRATTON, J.P.	COUNCILLOR MRS. MILLER
COUNCILLOR ADAMSON	COUNCILLOR POTTER
COUNCILLOR MRS. BREWARD	COUNCILLOR MRS. SPRINTALL
COUNCILLOR CATOR	COUNCILLOR MRS. TUSON
COUNCILLOR CRISP— <i>Chairman</i>	MRS. CATTERICK
COUNCILLOR JONES	MRS. CRISP
COUNCILLOR McCANN	MRS. HOPKINS
COUNCILLOR McCRAINOR	MRS. WILLIAMS

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.
PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer.

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Commenced 1/3/58
A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Resigned 9/2/58

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

S. W. W. TERRY, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

JANET MARGARET BISSET, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

JEAN FLOYD FARQUHAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part-time)

Chest Physician—

J. B. ROBINSON, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstetrician—

L. A. CRUTTENDEN, M.R.C.O.G.

Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—

CLAUD J. SHARP, M.B., CH.B., D.O.

Commenced 12/6/58

Aural Specialist—

L. V. ARUNDEL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

School Dentists—

MISS M. I. MANLEY, L.D.S.—(Principal School Dental Officer)

A. G. WILDGOOSE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under Food & Drugs Acts—

R. EMERSON (1, 2, 3, 4)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

J. JONES (1, 2, 3, 4)

Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors under Food and Drugs Acts—

H. H. BOWES (1, 2, 3)

D.H. GILBERTSON (1, 2, 3)

W. G. INGLEDEW (1, 2, 3)

Resigned 31/8/58

A. BARKER (1, 2)

R. KNOX (1, 2)

Resigned 21/9/58

J. F. BURN (1, 2)

Commenced 13/10/58

Pupil Public Health Inspectors—

R. HESLOP

K. ARMSTRONG

Resigned 31/1/58

T. CUDLIP

Commenced 3/2/58

Key to Professional Qualifications.

1. Statutory Certificate.
2. Meat and Other Foods Inspector's Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
3. Smoke Inspector's Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
4. Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Society of Health.

***Lay Administrative Officer**

J. S. HOLLAND

***Deputy Lay Administrative Officer**

C. W. SMITH

***Also Duly Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer.**

Health Visitors—

MISS A. FIELDS	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Superintendent Health Visitor
MISS A. S. BAGSHAW	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
MRS. M. DOUGLAS	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
MRS. D. USHER	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS A. M. NORTHEY	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
MISS C. M. NIXON	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
MRS F. HARVEY	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert. Resigned 31/3/58
MRS. M. A. BODDY	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert. (R.C.M.)
MISS A. I. SMEATHAM	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
MISS P. McCLELLAND	S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
MISS E. HONOUR	S.R.N., S.C.M., Trainee Health Visitor Commenced 7/7/58

Municipal Midwives—

MRS E. GALLOWAY	No. 93510 S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
MRS. M. BRAND	No. 98274 S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
MRS. K. F. GALLIMORE	No. 90631 S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. W. PICKERING	No. 74766 S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. L. R. WALKER	No. 104224 S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. J. TURNBULL	No. 76151 (Gen. Trained) S.C.M.
MRS. BARNETT	No. 95014 S.C.M.
MRS. V. HAWLEY	No. 114600 S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses—

MRS. I. HESLOP	S.R.N.	
MRS. E. M. GARDINER	S.R.N., S.C.M.	
MRS. H. JEFFERSON	S.R.N., S.C.M.	Resigned 18/6/58
MRS. M. LISTER	S.R.N.	
MRS. P. MARTIN	S.R.N.	
MRS. N. CHURCHFIELD	S.R.N.	Resigned 30/11/58
MRS. J. WRIGLEY	S.R.N.	Commenced 7/7/58

School Nurses—

MISS E. WITTEN	Senior School Nurse, S.R.N. (Reg. Sick Children's Nurse)
MISS O. MAVIN	S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
MISS I. S. HIND,	S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS M. P. LOWRY,	S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. D. L. HARBRON	S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time)

Nurse Almoner—		
Mrs. S. LAMBERT	(Gen. Trained)	
Home Help Organiser—		
Miss A. STOTT		
Matron, Victoria Road Day Nursery—		
Mrs. M. E. ELLIOTT	S.R.N.	
Warden, Hazelhurst Hostel—		
Miss M. H. RUTTER		
Warden, Fairlawn Hostel—		
Mrs. S. MUSGROVE		
Superintendent, Briarfields Hostel—		
T. MORGAN		
Superintendent, Dinsdale Lodge—		
G. S. WIDDOWFIELD		
Warden, Aged Persons' Flatlets—		
Mrs. E. M. ARMSTRONG		Commenced 21/4/58
Warden, 118 Burbank Street—		
Mrs. M. A. COX		Commenced 4/11/58
Supervisor Occupation Centre—		
Mrs. L. M. DUNNING		
Senior Clerk—		
W. USHER		
Clerks and Shorthand/Typists—		
R. ATKINSON		Resigned 1/12/58
G. HEAL		
*D. J. HEYWOOD		
Miss L. JARROLD		
Miss J. KINGSTON		
Mrs. M. ANDERSON		
Mrs. A. LAWFORD		Resigned 1/11/58
Mrs. E. M. KNOX		
Mrs. B. HARBRON		
Miss K. EVANS		
Miss J. A. CROSBY		
Miss J. RYAN		
Mrs E. I. VEITCH		
Miss H. CAIRNS		
Miss J. BRADFORD		
Miss H. DOLPHIN		

MISS D. HOLMAN

MISS A. ATKINSON

Commenced 10/11/58

*Also Duly Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer

Ambulance Officer—

J. ATKINSON

Abattoir Superintendent—

W. GRAZIER

Public Analyst (part-time)—

C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Rodent Officer—

D. S. HASTINGS

Assistant Rodent Officer—

J. W. MERRITT

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY

Area (Acres)	4,976
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, 1958)	74,430
No. of Inhabited Houses on 31st December, 1958 according to the Rate Books	22,877
Rateable Value (1st April, 1958)	£754,286
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31st March, 1958)	£2,986

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births — Legitimate	817	717	1,534
Illegitimate	40	36	76
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	857	753	1,610
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population..	Crude		21.63
	Adjusted		20.98
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stillbirths — Legitimate	15	16	31
Illegitimate	6	3	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	21	19	40
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			24.24
Total Live and Stillbirths			1650
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants			
under one year of age — Legitimate	21	17	38
Illegitimate	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	22	19	41
Deaths of Infants			
under 4 weeks of age — Legitimate	12	13	25
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	12	14	26
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			
All Infants			25.47
Legitimate			24.77
Illegitimate			39.47
Neo-natal Mortality Rate			16.15
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births			4.72
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths .....			.61

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL DEATHS (All Ages)	452	397	849
Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population			
	Crude		11.41
	Adjusted		13.92
Area Comparability Factors			
	Births		0.97
	Deaths		1.22

POPULATION

The population of the County Borough, as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1958, was 74,430, representing an increase over the figure for 1957 of 490.

The natural increase in population, being the excess of births over deaths, was 761 as compared with the natural increase in 1957 of 772.

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS.

During the year there were 1,610 live births to residents within the area of the authority, equal to a crude birth rate of 21.63. This was slightly above the rate for 1957 which was 21.59, calculated on a figure of 1,596 live births.

The adjusted birth rate (i.e. Multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor) was 20.98, compared with the rate for England and Wales of 16.4.

The table below shows the birth rates for the past ten years and the rates for England and Wales :—

BIRTH RATES — 1949-58

YEARS	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND & WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.	
1949	1,502	20.76	16.7
1950	1,360	18.77	15.8
1951	1,421	19.67	15.5
1952	1,435	19.90	15.3
1953	1,385	19.15	15.5
1954	1,344	18.54	15.2
1955	1,459	20.03	15.0
1956	1,496	20.43	15.7
1957	1,596	21.59	16.1
1958	1,610	21.63	16.4

The ward distribution of the births was as follows :—

Ward	No. of Births	Percentage of Total Births
North	145	9.0
West	146	9.1
Park	154	9.6
South-West	130	8.1
Central	287	17.8
North-East	170	10.5
Seaton	180	11.2
South	398	24.7

The number of illegitimate live births was 76, equal to 4.72 per cent of the total live births. The comparable figures for 1957 were 77 and 4.82 per cent respectively.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births during the year numbered 137. The figure of 111 for live premature births showed an improvement on that for the previous year, being 23 fewer. Premature stillbirths, however, increased from 18 in 1957 to 26 in 1958.

Details of all premature births notified are given below :—

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

(a)	Born in Hospital	81
	(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	10
	(ii) Survived 28 days	65
(b)	Born at home and nursed entirely at home	25
	(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—
	(ii) Survived 28 days	25
(c)	Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	5
	(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—
	(ii) Survived 28 days	3

PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS NOTIFIED.

(a)	Born in hospital	22
(b)	Born at home	4

STILLBIRTHS.

There was a slight reduction in the number of stillbirths occurring during the year, the number notified being 40 as compared with 44 in 1957. The rates per 1,000 live and stillbirths for the two years were 24.24 in 1958 and 26.83 in 1957. The rate for England and Wales in 1958 was 21.6.

A more satisfactory feature was the substantial decrease in deaths of infants during the first week of life. In 1958, 20 children died under the age of one week, whereas in the previous year the figure was 39. As a result the peri-natal mortality rate dropped from 50.61 in 1957 to 36.36 for the year under review. This latter figure is the lowest since 1951, and compares favourably with the corresponding rate for England-Wales of 35.1.

Details of stillbirths and peri-natal mortality are given in the tables which follow :—

Year	Total number of stillbirths	Deaths in the first week	Total peri-natal deaths
1951	26	17	43
1952	33	25	58
1953	28	28	56
1954	38	30	68
1955	36	35	71
1956	21	36	57
1957	44	39	83
1958	40	20	60

Year	No. of stillbirths registered during the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths.		No. of stillbirths along with the No. of deaths of children under the age of one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths registered during the same year.	
	Stillbirth Rate		Peri-natal Mortality Rate	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1951	17.96	23.0	29.71	38.1
1952	22.47	22.7	39.51	37.5
1953	19.81	22.5	39.63	37.0
1954	27.49	23.5	49.20	38.1
1955	24.08	23.2	47.49	37.6
1956	13.84	22.9	37.5	36.8
1957	26.83	22.4	50.61	36.2
1958	24.24	21.6	36.36	35.1

INFANT MORTALITY

The most notable feature of this section of the Report is the sudden fall in the number of deaths of children under one year of age. Whilst the birth rate continues to rise the infant mortality rate decreased from 43.86 per 1,000 live births in 1957 to 25.47 in 1958, and represents a considerable improvement, when compared with rates in recent years.

The rate for England and Wales was 22.5 per 1,000 live births.

In the table below the births, deaths and infant mortality rates for the past ten years are shown, together with the comparable infant mortality rates for England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1949-58.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL			ENGLAND & WALES RATE
	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	
1949	1,502	63	42	32.0
1950	1,360	59	43	29.8
1951	1,421	49	34	29.6
1952	1,435	57	40	27.6
1953	1,385	55	40	26.8
1954	1,344	62	46	25.5
1955	1,459	64	44	24.9
1956	1,496	61	41	23.8
1957	1,596	70	44	23.0
1958	1,610	41	25	22.5

NEO-NATAL AND POST-NEONATAL MORTALITY.

The number of deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life was 26, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality rate of 16.15 per 1,000 live births, which was the lowest since 1951. In 1957 the number of deaths in this age group was 46, and the rate was 28.82 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 16.5 in 1957 and 16.2 in 1958.

Post neo-natal deaths, that is children who died between the ages of one month and twelve months, numbered 15 as compared with 24 in 1957. The rates for the two years were 9.32 in 1958 and 15.04 in 1957, and again the post neo-natal mortality rate for the year under review was the lowest since 1951.

A clear indication of the improvement in infant mortality during 1958 is given in the tables and diagrams which follow :—

Year	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS			
	Total Infant Deaths	Deaths in the early neo-natal period	Deaths in the neo-natal period	Deaths in the post-neonatal period
1951	49	17	22	27
1952	57	25	34	23
1953	55	28	32	23
1954	62	30	39	23
1955	64	35	45	19
1956	61	36	44	17
1957	70	39	46	24
1958	41	20	26	15

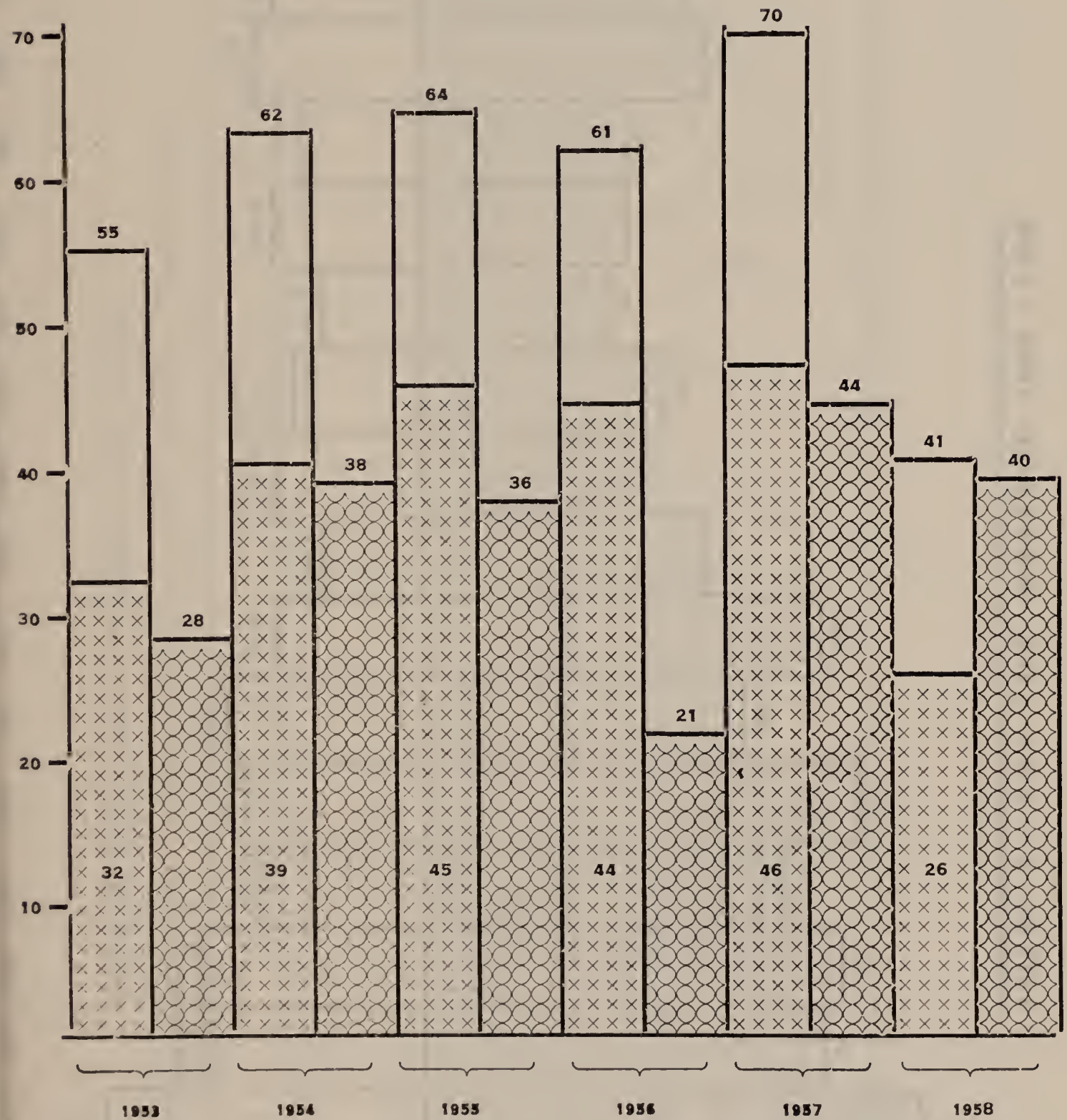
Year	MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN WEST HARTLEPOOL AND ENGLAND & WALES			
	Neo-natal Mortality		Post-neonatal Mortality	
	West Hartlepool	England & Wales	West Hartlepool	England & Wales
1951	15.45	18.8	19.00	10.9
1952	23.69	18.3	16.02	9.3
1953	23.10	17.7	16.60	9.1
1954	29.02	17.7	17.11	7.7
1955	31.52	17.3	12.34	7.6
1956	29.41	16.9	11.36	7.0
1957	28.82	16.5	15.04	6.5
1958	16.15	16.2	9.32	6.4

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes to which the deaths of children under one year of age were attributed are shown below, the figures in parenthesis being the percentages for 1957 :—

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>
Prematurity.....	14	34.1 (32.8)
Pneumonia.....	9	21.9 (17.1)
Congenital Malformations	6	14.6 (10.0)
Bronchitis.....	3	7.3 (1.4)
Atelectasis	3	7.3 (11.4)
Gastro Enteritis	1	2.4 (12.8)

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND STILLBIRTHS 1953 - 1958



KEY



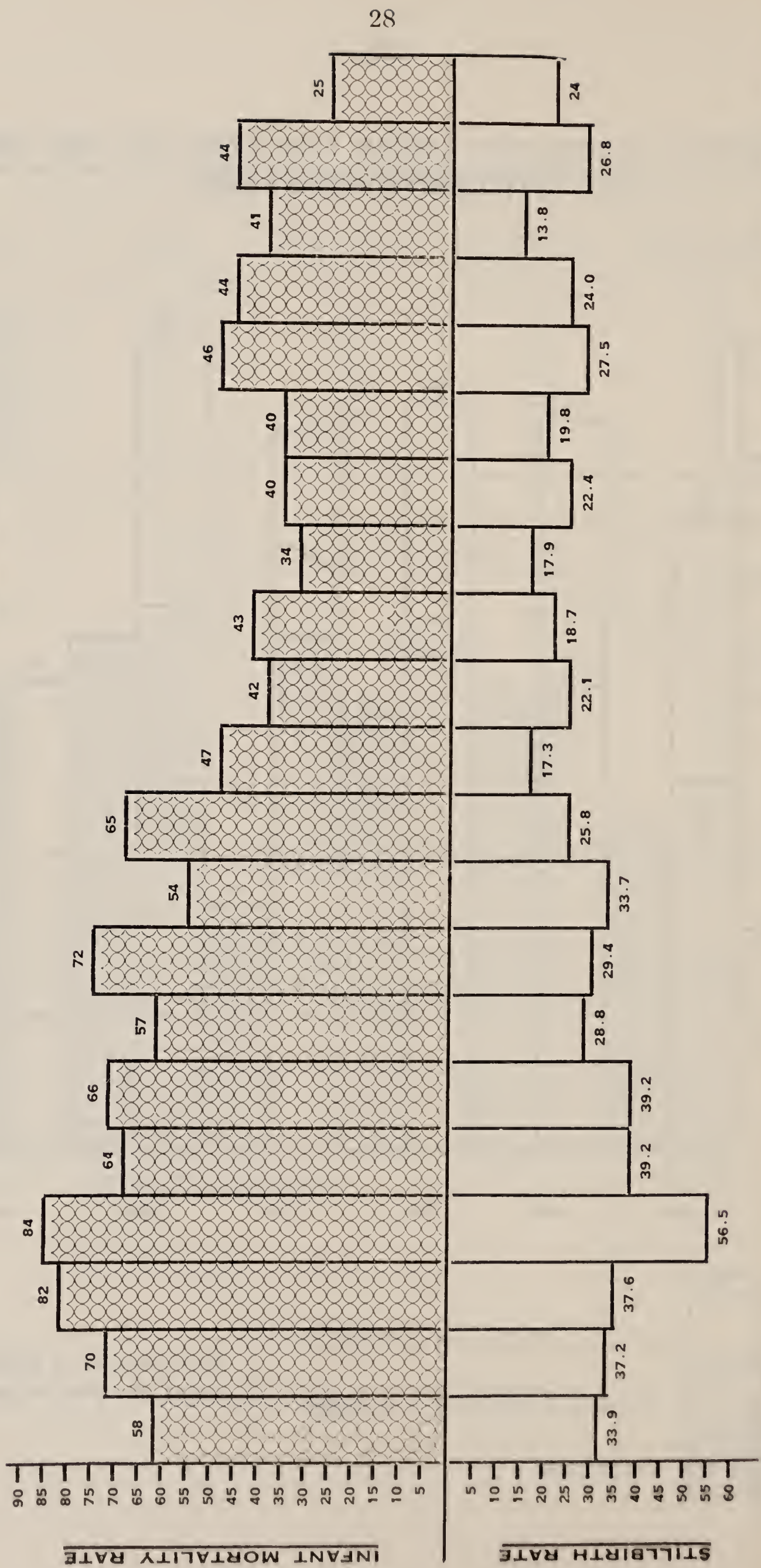
Deaths of infants 1 - 12 months

Deaths of infants 1 - 4 weeks

Stillbirths

Total deaths of infants
under one year of age.

TOTAL INFANT LIFE WASTAGE 1938 - 1958



INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH	North	West	Park	South West	Cent'l	North East	Seaton	South	Total
Pneumonia.....	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	9
Respiratory Tract Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Gastritis, Enteritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity.....	1	3	1	—	3	2	—	4	14
Atelectasis	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	6
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Disease of the Pancreas....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All other causes	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
TOTALS.....	3	4	3	2	8	4	4	13	41

DEATHS

There were 849 deaths of residents of the County Borough in 1958, of which 452 were males and 397 were females. The crude death rate was 11.41 per 1,000 population compared with the rate for the previous year of 11.14.

The rate when adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor is 13.92 and this compares with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

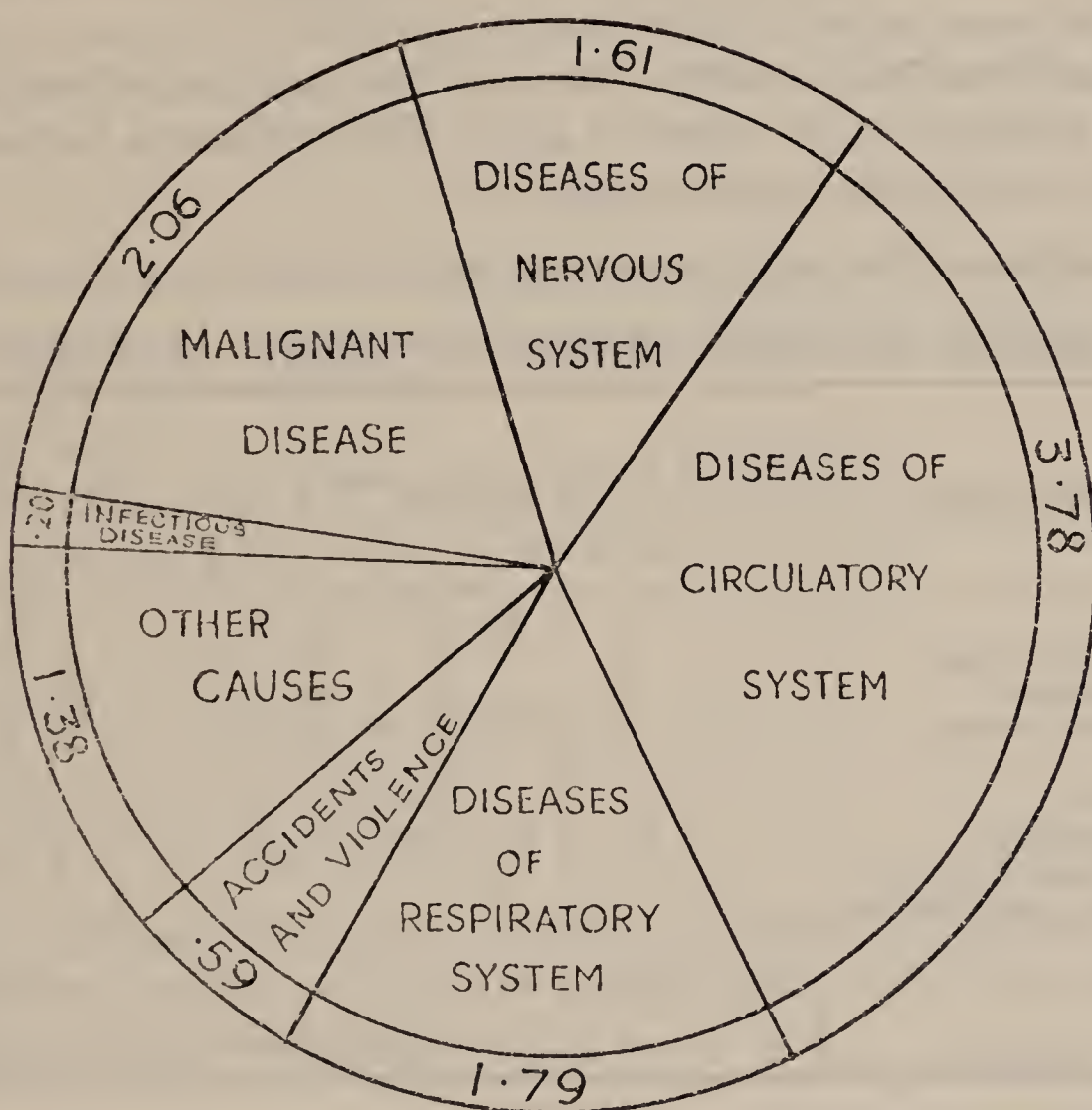
The table below gives the death rates for West Hartlepool and England and Wales for the years 1949 to 1958.

DEATH RATES, 1949-58.

YEAR	WEST HARTLEPOOL		ENGLAND AND WALES
	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per. 1000 Pop.	
1949	878	12.13	11.7
1950	913	12.60	11.6
1951	920	12.72	12.5
1952	819	11.36	11.3
1953	794	10.98	11.4
1954	824	11.36	11.3
1955	854	11.72	11.7
1956	875	11.95	11.7
1957	824	11.14	11.5
1958	849	11.41	11.7

The tables on pps. 35 to 38 give fuller particulars as to the causes of death, age at death, and ward distribution.

In the diagram below the principal causes are shown together with the death rates per 1,000 population.



TOTAL DEATH RATE 11.41 PER 1,000 POPULATION.

CANCER.

Deaths attributed to malignant neoplasms numbered 149 in the year under review, an increase of eight on the previous year. The rate per 1,000 population was 2.00, whereas the rate in 1957 was 1.91.

The rates for the previous ten years are given in the following table:-

CANCER DEATHS 1949-58

Year	No. of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate per 1000 population	Deaths from all causes	Percentage of total deaths
1949	127	64	63	1.75	878	14.46
1950	135	70	65	1.86	913	14.79
1951	122	62	60	1.69	920	13.26
1952	154	92	62	2.08	819	18.80
1953	124	75	49	1.71	794	15.62
1954	130	69	61	1.79	824	15.77
1955	122	66	56	1.67	854	14.28
1956	144	87	57	1.97	875	16.45
1957	141	74	67	1.91	824	17.11
1958	149	83	66	2.00	849	17.55

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus showed an increase during 1958, 36 deaths being attributable to this cause, whereas in 1957 the figure was 27. This increase occurred mainly within the 45 to 65 age group, the number of deaths in this age range being 20 in 1958 and 10 in 1957.

Deaths from cancer of the stomach numbered 16, this was 14 less than in 1957 and 12 less than in 1956. However, the total deaths from malignant neoplasm affecting all the digestive organs and peritoneum remained much the same as in the previous two years.

An analysis of the parts of the body affected is given in the table below :

CANCER DEATHS — PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED.

PARTS AFFECTED	Age Sex	Under 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		Over 75		Total —1958		Total —1957	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stomach.....		—	—	2	—	2	—	3	3	2	1	2	1	11	5	20	10
Other Digestive Organs and Peritoneum		—	1	—	1	4	3	5	4	2	3	7	10	18	22	13	16
Genito-Urinary Organs.....		—	1	—	2	1	6	3	2	2	—	3	2	9	13	8	19
Breast.....		—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	12	—	7
Other Glands.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lung and Bronchus.....		—	—	3	—	6	1	11	2	8	1	4	—	32	4	23	4
Other Respiratory System..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Bone		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Parts		2	—	1	—	2	—	3	3	1	3	—	1	9	7	7	10
TOTALS.....		2	2	6	5	15	13	25	16	19	14	16	16	83	66	74	67

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There was only one death from influenza during the year, equal to a rate per 1,000 population of .013 as compared with .095 in 1957 and .014 for 1956.

The total number of deaths from other respiratory diseases including pneumonia and bronchitis, but excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, rose slightly again in 1958, 132 deaths being recorded as against 127 in 1957 and 115 in 1956.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One death was classified as being from maternal causes and the maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 0.61, the same as the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0.43.

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy, together with an Assistant Medical Officer when required, act as Medical Referee to the Crematorium which is administered by the Parks and Cemeteries Committee.

I am indebted to the Parks and Cemeteries Superintendent for the following details relating to the work of the Crematorium during the year :

NUMBER OF CREMATIONS.

Total number of Cremations since the opening of Crematorium to 31st December, 1957	1,347
Total number of Cremations for the year 1957.....	463
Total number of Cremations for the year to 31st December, 1958	650
Total number of Cremations since the opening of Crematorium to 31st December, 1958.....	1,997

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS FOR THE YEAR 1958.

Scattered or buried in Grounds	571
Placed, or to be placed, in Niches	—
Placed, or to be placed, in Graves.....	9
Taken away by representatives	70
Awaiting instructions for disposal	—

Of the 849 deaths of persons normally resident in the County Borough, 306 were disposed of by cremation, being 36% of the total deaths, compared with 28% in the previous year.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	AGE GROUPS									Deaths in Institutions
		Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	—	6
Tuberculosis—Other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	3	4
" " —Lung & Bronchus	36	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	9	4	19
" " —Breast	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	2	7
" " —Uterus	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	77	1	—	—	1	—	3	34	21	17	34
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Diabetes	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	31	68	47
Coronary Disease, Angina	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	50	47	29
Hypertension with Heart Disease	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	9	1
Other Heart Disease	85	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	16	60	33
Other Circulatory Disease	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	25	21
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	48	9	—	—	—	—	1	8	8	22	28
Bronchitis	71	3	—	—	—	—	2	19	23	24	25
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	13	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	4	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	8	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	66	20	1	—	—	—	4	9	15	17	48
Motor Vehicle accidents	7	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	4
All other accidents	25	2	1	—	2	—	7	4	3	8	7
Suicide	12	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	3	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS	849	41	3	2	5	7	38	219	213	321	354

THE DEATHS AS THEY OCCURRED IN THE WARDS.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	WARDS							
		North	West	Park	S.-West	Central	N.-East	Seaton	South
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	11	1	1	—	1	1	4	2	1
Tuberculosis Other.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach..	16	3	3	2	2	1	—	2	3
" " - Lung & - Bronchus	36	4	5	4	4	4	6	3	6
" " - Breast....	12	—	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
" " - Uterus .	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	77	8	11	15	7	6	4	10	16
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia.....	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Diabetes	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.....	120	16	16	16	14	20	11	14	13
Coronary Disease, Angina	137	15	15	22	18	17	12	10	28
Hypertension with Heart Disease	15	—	2	3	1	3	3	2	1
Other Heart Disease.....	85	13	14	2	6	18	13	8	11
Other Circulatory Disease	44	3	5	9	8	8	5	2	4
Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	48	5	8	6	4	10	6	4	5
Bronchitis	71	8	7	3	7	16	11	5	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	13	1	1	2	4	1	1	—	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhœa.	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	6	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations.....	8	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	66	7	10	9	5	12	9	6	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	7	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
All other accidents.....	25	3	2	2	1	7	6	1	3
Suicide.....	12	1	3	—	3	1	2	1	1
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS.....	849	91	109	102	96	137	101	83	130

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VENEREAL DISEASE (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifications of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) numbered 115, and of these 15 cases received treatment in hospital. The following tables gives further details of notifications during the year.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	No. of such cases treated in hospital
Scarlet Fever	32	—
Whooping Cough	7	—
Measles	52	—
Pneumonia	8	1
Dysentery	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	11

Disease	Hospital						Total
	Gr'ntully Mat.Hme	Brierton Hospital	General Hospital	Cameron Hospital	H'pools. Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	10	—	—	11
Dysentery	—	2	—	—	—	—	2

SCARLET FEVER.

There was a slight increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever during the year, 32 cases being notified as compared with 10 in 1957. 30 cases were children below the age of 10 years and 2 cases were children between the ages of 10 and 15 years. None of these cases received hospital treatment and no deaths were attributed to this disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

No notifications of diphtheria were received during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

For the first time since 1953, no cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Notifications of whooping cough numbered 7 in 1958 compared with 120 in 1957, all of which related to children between the ages of 1 and 10 years. There were no deaths from this disease and none of the cases were admitted to hospital for treatment.

MEASLES.

There was a substantial reduction in the number of notifications during the year, only 52 notifications of measles were received compared with 1,072 in 1957. One of these notifications referred to a child over 10 years of age, 23 were between the ages of 5 and 10 years, and 28 were children under the age of 5 years. There were no deaths from this disease.

Additional details are given in the tables on pps. 00.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A summary is given below of the work of the Special Treatment Clinic at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, during 1958 :—

Table 1. ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS & CONTACTS DURING 1958.

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS	At which Patients saw Physician	Syphilis..... Gonorrhœa Other Conditions.....	Totals	Males	Females
			545	247	298
			154	119	35
	228	184	44		
	TOTALS ..	927	550	377	
	At which Patients did not see Physician	Syphilis..... Gonorrhœa Other Conditions.....	142	102	40
			3	3	—
			15	12	3
	TOTALS ..	160	117	43	
	CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM :—		Syphilis..... Gonorrhœa Non-Gonococcal Urethritis Other Conditions.....	6	2	4
7				—	7
—				—	—
1			—	1	
TOTALS ..			14	2	12

TABLE 2(a). PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME (By Disease).

Year	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Others		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
1954	18	20	15	7	59	21	140
1955	9	15	12	3	41	22	102
1956	6	12	16	6	45	13	98
1957	7	9	20	5	53	11	105
1958	6	4	26	10	46	10	102

TABLE 2(b). NEW CASES (Subdivided by Disease and Domicile).

Area	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Syphilis					Gonorrhœa					Others				
West Hartlepool	26	13	11	12	8	19	9	10	16	25	47	38	33	34	36
Merchant Navy ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	9	7	4	12	10	6	12	7
Others ..	2	10	7	3	2	2	3	3	2	7	21	15	19	18	13

TABLE 3. PATHOLOGICAL WORK

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED		By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathological Centre
	Microscopical : For Syphilis	2	—
	: Others	114	—
	Cultural	—	66
	Serum : For Syphilis	—	234
	: Others	2	3
	Cerebro Spinal Fluid (No. of Diagnostic Lumbar Punctures)	—	8

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—AGE GROUPS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Disease	At all ages	Age Group Distribution										Ward Distribution of Cases										
		Age un-known	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	North East	Central	North	West	Park	South West	South	Seaton
Scarlet Fever	32	—	—	—	—	6	1	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	1	4	3	9	1
Whooping Cough.....	7	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—
Measles	52	—	2	10	4	7	5	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	8	13	7	13	—
Pneumonia	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	2
Dysentery.....	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	2	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	12	3	5	3	4	7	1	5	1	2	8	2
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	148	—	4	13	5	17	6	48	5	9	19	6	10	6	15	13	17	21	22	19	34	7

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—SHOWING INCIDENCE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever.....	4	5	9	1	4	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	32
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	7
Measles.....	3	7	19	5	2	2	—	4	5	2	2	1	52
Pneumonia.....	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Dysentery.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Opthalmia Neon- atorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	1	2	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)....	5	2	3	1	6	1	2	3	1	4	2	—	30
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Totals	14	17	38	12	15	9	6	9	9	11	6	2	148

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—1939-1958.

Disease	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever	82	48	73	249	155	121	131	88	228	88	72	74	72	79	92	23	1	3	10	32
Whooping Cough.....	4	4	287	22	39	60	30	13	18	102	138	57	101	38	42	136	38	33	120	7
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ..	109	62	79	103	53	86	60	24	36	18	9	8	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	473	1,590	513	960	543	231	627	408	327	749	407	973	718	228	789	171	160	1,072	52
Acute Pneumonia	97	97	117	119	139	83	65	117	128	88	88	104	131	29	27	24	17	20	20	8
Meningococcal Infection..	1	19	17	9	4	4	6	4	7	12	5	6	11	4	2	4	1	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	9	1	18	—	2	2	6	1	—
Paralytic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	—
Non-paralytic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	60	17	14	24	28	19	—	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	19	13	14	17	6	15	9	2	2	1	2	1	5	—	3	1	1	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	14	15	10	19	17	7	5	3	5	9	5	2	4	10	3	5	12	4	14	11
Puerperal Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric & Typhoid Fevers	10	3	12	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	79	86	95	97	94	120	87	97	102	129	81	113	80	74	7	3	95	50	56	30
Other forms of Tuberculosis	30	28	38	38	24	25	24	28	24	22	11	11	16	6	4	15	5	4	5	3
Erysipelas.....	27	17	18	22	23	20	15	10	11	21	22	11	8	4	8	10	1	1	3	—
Chickenpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

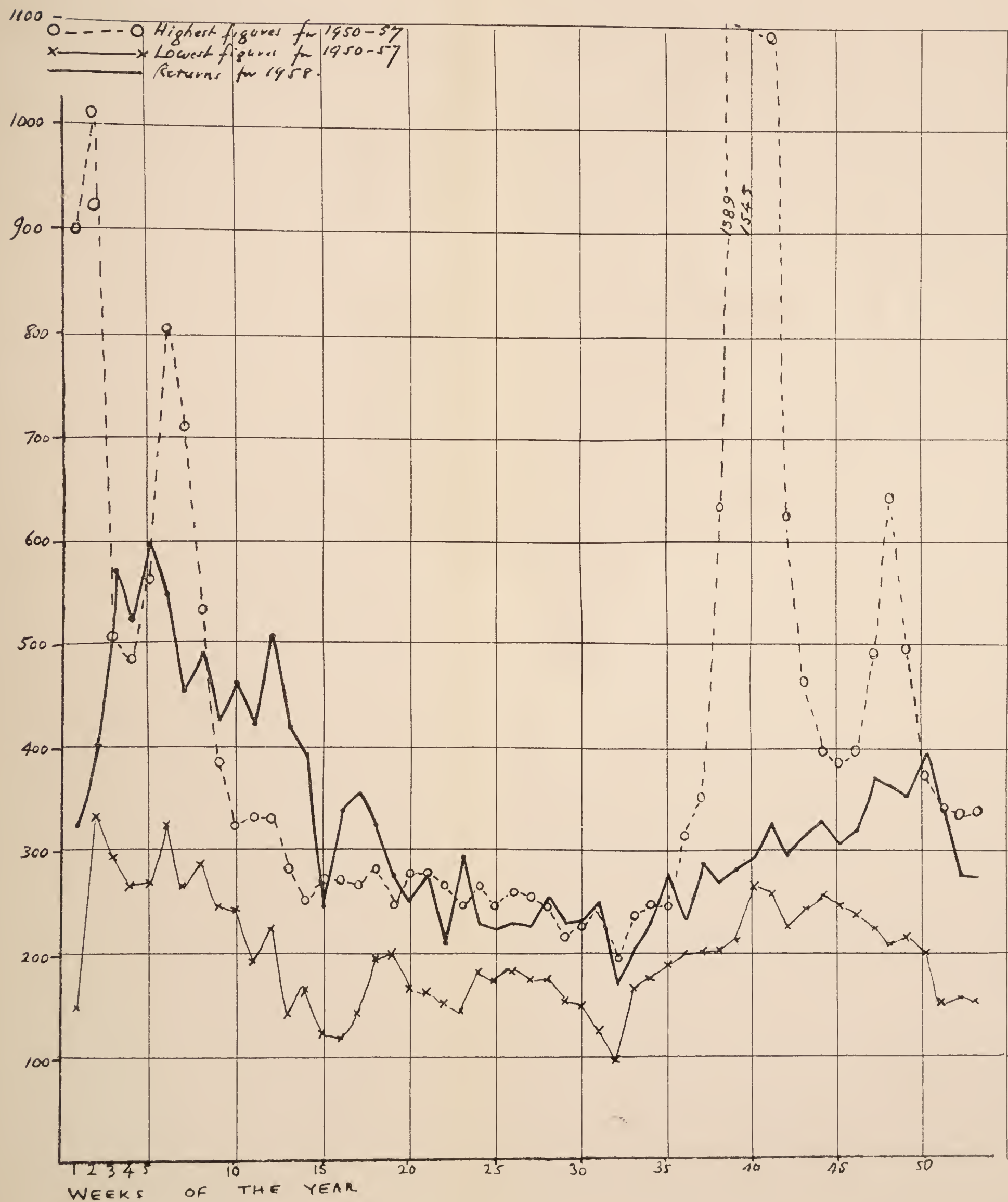
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The under-mentioned medical examinations were carried out during the year by the medical staff of the local authority :—

Examinations for employment and superannuation		212
Ministry of Education examinations—		
Form 28 R.Q.	21	
,, 4 R.T.C.	22	
	—	43
Examinations on behalf of other local authorities...		3
Medical examination of employees following prolonged absence due to sickness		22
		—
		280
		<hr/> <hr/>

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

Weekly figures for new claims to Sickness Benefit (Min. of Nat. Insurance).
(West Hartlepool)



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There were no major developments in the field of maternity and child welfare during the year, but the services continued to show gradual improvement following the appointment of a full-time assistant medical officer for this work. This medical officer attends all but one of the infant welfare centres and she works in close co-operation with the pædiatric unit at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, thereby achieving a continuity in the treatment and after-care of each particular child.

As mentioned in last year's report steps were taken at the beginning of the year under review to give additional ante-natal and mothercraft instruction by establishing health visitor and midwives' sessions. In the first place the midwives' clinics for the purpose of routine ante-natal care, were held separately from the sessions incorporating lectures on mothercraft by both health visitors and midwives. It was found difficult however, to persuade mothers to attend both these clinics and it was decided to combine the two, the results being reasonably satisfactory.

The clinics were held at Stranton House in the central area of the town, and at Rossmere Way, situated on the new housing estate on the outskirts of the borough. The following are the attendances at these clinics :—
MIDWIVES' CLINICS.

		<i>Attendances</i>
Stranton House	January to December	465
Rossmere Way	July to December	281

HEALTH VISITOR/MIDWIVES' LECTURES.

Stranton House	January to July	24
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INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres again increased during the year, although this trend was to be expected with the continuing high birth rate.

The work of the medical officer and health visitors in attendance at each centre includes advising mothers on problems concerning feeding, weaning and hygiene, the treatment of minor ailments, vaccinations against smallpox, inoculations against diphtheria and whooping cough, and health education generally.

In the tables which follow the attendances at clinics, and the work of the staff is shown in more detail :—

ATTENDANCES

Centre	Total No. of Children attending the Centre				Total Attendances			No. of children who made first attendances	No. of visits made by these children	No. of children who attended in previous years	No. of visits made by these children	No. of new attenders under one year	No. of new attenders between 1—5
	Under 1	1—2	2—5	Total	Under 1	1—2	2—5	Total					
Dale Street ...	207	76	115	398	2,423	293	385	3,101	1,569	237	1,532	154	7
Seaton Carew .	67	32	41	140	689	132	173	994	509	83	485	51	6
Oxford Street .	216	134	235	585	2,663	632	935	4,230	1,715	395	2,515	181	9
Rossmere Way	254	125	233	612	2,247	392	775	3,414	1,779	391	1,635	199	22
St. Matthew's .	252	140	187	579	3,301	1,080	758	5,139	2,246	371	2,893	199	9
Stranton House	197	92	110	399	1,832	389	395	2,616	1,217	220	1,399	162	17
St. Luke's	229	98	155	482	3,000	508	566	4,074	1,989	298	2,085	177	7
Totals.... 1958	1,422	697	1,076	3,195	16,155	3,426	3,987	23,568	11,024	1,995	12,544	1,123	77
Totals.... 1957	1,382	558	1,010	2,950	16,896	2,805	2,943	22,644	11,140	1,802	11,504	1,076	72
Totals.... 1956	—	—	—	2,897	—	—	—	20,965	9,754	1,841	11,211	973	83

METHODS OF FEEDING (FIRST ATTENDERS).

Centre	Breast	Artificial	Breast & Artificial	Artificial & Ordny. Diet	Ord. Diet Under 1 year	Ord. Diet over 1 year	Total
Dale Street.....	39	101	14	—	—	7	161
Seaton.....	18	30	2	—	1	6	57
Oxford Street...	41	129	8	—	2	10	190
Rossmere Way..	46	142	9	—	2	22	221
St. Matthew's...	50	129	19	—	1	9	208
Stranton House.	34	110	11	—	9	15	179
St. Luke's.....	49	119	8	—	1	7	184
TOTALS...	277	760	71	—	16	76	1,200

EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATION BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Centre	Children			Vaccinations	Immunis- ations	Consult- ations with Mothers
	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—5 years			
Dale Street.....	574	62	57	78	221	10
Seaton.....	197	18	5	23	70	1
Oxford Street....	596	103	118	71	269	7
Rossmere Way....	580	108	150	66	263	9
St. Matthew's....	664	97	59	77	233	6
Stranton House..	586	73	67	52	201	5
St. Luke's.....	726	55	34	163	252	4
Totals.....	3,923	516	490	530	1,509	42

EXAMINATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES SHOWING CONDITIONS FOUND IN INFANTS

	Dale Street	Seaton Carew	Oxford Street	Rossmere Way	St. M'thew's	Stranton	St. Luke's	Total
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anæmia.....	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	6
Balanitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis.....	—	3	29	11	8	13	15	79
Burns and scalds.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Circumcision.....	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Conjunctivitis.....	15	—	17	—	8	4	17	61
Constipation.....	17	4	3	8	5	5	—	42
Coughs and colds.....	35	11	8	16	14	35	22	141
Dental Defects.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Diarrhœa.....	25	7	10	10	4	13	21	90
Eczema	5	2	12	3	2	—	6	30
Enlarged glands.....	1	—	—	4	—	1	1	7
Enuresis	—	—	3	6	—	1	—	10
Eye defects.....	6	3	20	22	9	7	5	72
Feeding difficulties.....	71	39	72	9	15	5	41	252
Gastritis.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Impetigo	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Influenza.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Inguinal hernia.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nævis.....	—	—	3	8	1	—	1	13
Nasal Catarrh.....	—	—	—	12	5	3	1	21
Otic defects.....	15	—	—	6	4	3	8	36
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Otorrhœa.....	—	1	5	6	2	—	—	14
Phimosis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Physical defects.....	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
Pyloric Stenosis.....	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Rash.....	18	3	26	—	3	16	27	92
Seborrhœa.....	—	—	—	20	—	6	—	26
Skin Diseases	28	—	7	42	1	27	12	127
Speech Difficulties.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	5
Stomatitis.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Strabismus	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
T. and A.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
Teething difficulties...	13	4	23	4	—	—	6	50
Thrush.....	7	—	8	12	9	9	2	47
Tongue tie.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Umbilical defects.....	8	6	13	15	10	9	7	68
Umbilical hernia	11	1	4	10	—	8	7	41
Urticaria	5	1	1	—	—	—	2	9
Vomiting.....	12	2	8	6	—	15	12	55
Worms.....	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	5
Other Conditions	3	2	12	13	5	15	12	62
Totals.....	314	91	293	273	117	198	229	1,515

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE AND PROPRIETARY FOODS.

Arrangements continued as in previous years for the issue of Welfare Foods at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at the Health Department during normal office hours.

The sales of these foods fell again in 1958 as they had in the previous year, and the number of tins of National Dried Milk issued was 10,627 tins less than in 1957. The decision of the Ministry of Health to limit the sale of Orange Juice in respect of children under the age of two years affected the issues which in this case decreased by 18,978 bottles. In the tables which follows comparative figures for the years 1957 and 1958 are shown:—

	1958		1957	
	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value</i> £	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Value</i> £
National Dried Milk (tins)	21,383	2,280	32,010	3,003
" " "	1,902	Free	1,954	Free
Orange Juice (bottles)	37,082	773	56,060	1,168
" "	252	Free	1,399	Free
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	4,725	Free	7,554	Free
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets)	2,539	Free	2,735	Free

Proprietary brands of dried milk and other foods are also on sale at Infant Welfare Centres and a summary of the total sales for the year is given below:—

	TOTAL
Adexolin	893 bottles
Cow & Gate.....	9,197 Packets
Ostermilk.....	8,318 tins
Colact	1,089 packets
Virol	1,471 cartons
Malt and Oil.....	362 cartons
Halibut Oil.....	51 bottles
Farex.....	927 packets
Baby Rice	671 packets
Scott's Twin Pack.....	553 packets
Ovaltine	5,052 tins
Robrex	355 packets
Rose Hip Syrup	1,617 bottles
Maltoline	147 tins

Robsoup	699 packets
Groats	369 packets
Horlick's	2,008 tins
Trufood Milk	873 packets
Trufood Cereal	856 packets
Carnation Milk	376 tins

	1958	1957
Value of Sales of Proprietary Foods :	£4,828	£4,135

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The attendances at the authority's Ante-natal Clinic improved considerably during 1958 and whilst this improvement cannot be considered to be entirely satisfactory, it nevertheless points to the increased awareness on the part of expectant mothers of the importance of adequate ante-natal care. The clinic is held one afternoon each week and the Consultant Obstetrician and municipal midwives are in attendance. Defaulters at the Clinic, particularly those where there is a likelihood of complications, are followed up by a Health Visitor and every effort is made to persuade patients to attend for regular examination.

A summary of the work of the clinic during the year, together with the corresponding figures for 1957, is given below :—

	1957	1958
Total attendances	197	329
No. of patients who attended	86	114
Patients referred by practitioners for consultation...	23	24
Cases referred from other Health Authority Clinics..	2	4
Abnormalities discovered—		
Anæmia in Pregnancy	14	15
Toxæmia in Pregnancy	4	5
Previous Abnormal Obstetric History	7	11
Malpresentation	4	4
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	1	—
Suspected Postmaturity	3	2
Pelvic Tumour and pregnancy	—	1
Ovarian Dyscrasia (Not Pregnant)	—	2
Grand Parity	3	6
Vaginitis	—	3
Intra-uterine death	—	2
Contracted Pelvis	—	1
Pyelitis of Pregnancy	1	—

Anencephaly and Hydramnios	3	2
Rhesus Negative	11	12
Subacute Abdominal Conditions and Pregnancy..	3	—
Disproportion	1	—
Heart Disease and Pregnancy.....	1	—
Hormonal Dyscrasia (not pregnant)	2	—
Cases referred for hospital confinement	16	15
Post-natal—No. of Patients.....		9
New Cases		6
Attendances.....		13

DENTAL TREATMENT—EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The year has seen an increasing use being made of the service provided by the Council for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. Patients are referred from the authority's ante-natal clinic and the hospital clinics by the Consultant Obstetrician, and to a more limited extent by general medical practitioners.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Year	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant & Nursing mothers	1957	15	14	10	10
	1958	30	30	26	26
Children under Five	1957	32	32	32	32
	1958	36	36	36	—

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Year	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anæsthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
								Full Upper/Lower	Partial Upper/Lower	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	1957	4	4	9	—	115	1	10	2	—
	1958	6	16	—	—	133	2	7	4	—
Children under Five	1957	—	19	25	—	26	1	—	—	—
	1958	3	7	12	—	15	—	—	—	—

VICTORIA ROAD DAY NURSERY.

The attendances at the Nursery remained similar to the previous year. There was no serious illness amongst the children, although the attendances were affected by minor ailments such as colds, sickness, etc.

No. of approved places—Under 2	30
2 — 5	50
No. of children on the register at 31st December, 1958—Under 2	27
2 — 5	46
Average daily attendance during the year—Under 2	16
2 — 5	37

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

A full-time midwife is employed by the authority to give nursing care to premature babies, and infants who, although not born premature are underweight and require specialised nursing.

This midwife works in close co-operation with the family doctor, and she has at her disposal special nursing equipment.

In 1958 a total of 112 babies was dealt with, 75 of whom were born in hospital, and 30 at home. 5 babies were referred by general medical practitioners due to loss of weight. The number of visits involved in attending these cases was 2,242, compared with 2,163 visits in the previous year.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The authority assisted in the maintenance of seven unmarried expectant mothers during the year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACTS, 1948.

There are no persons or premises registered with the Council under the above-mentioned Regulations.

NURSING HOMES.

There are no Registered nursing homes in West Hartlepool.

MIDWIFERY.

PART II MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHEME.

Two pupil midwives received training under the scheme during 1958, both of whom were eventually successful in obtaining their certificates.

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS.

The authority employs eight midwives one of whom is solely concerned with the care of premature infants.

A reduction occurred in the number of domiciliary confinements during the year, 468 cases being delivered by municipal midwives as compared with 519 in 1957. The actual number of births was 472, of which 5, or 1.06%, were stillbirths. Whilst there was a decrease in deliveries, the number of cases attended by midwives upon discharge from hospitals increased considerably, there being 264 such cases in 1958 as against 146 the previous year. Further details of the work are given below :—

No. of deliveries attended by midwives during the year—

No. of deliveries attended by midwives during the year—

(a) Doctor not booked	
(i) Present at time of delivery	—
(ii) Not present at time of delivery	9
(b) Doctor booked	
(i) Present at time of delivery	40
(ii) Not present at time of delivery	419
	<hr/>
Total	468
	<hr/>

No. of cases in which gas and air were administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery	41
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	299

No. of cases in which "Trilene" was administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery	1
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	—

No. of cases in which pethidine was administered—

(a) Doctor present at time of delivery	29
(b) Doctor not present at time of delivery	338

No. of cases delivered in institutions but attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge and before the 14th day 264

No. of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the 14th day 217

Ante-natal care undertaken by—

(i) General Medical Practitioner only.....	1
(ii) General Medical Practitioner and Local Authority Clinic.....	1
(iii) General Medical Practitioner, L.A. Clinic and Municipal Midwife	52
(iv) General Medical Practitioner and Municipal Midwife	406
(v) Local Authority Clinic and Municipal Midwife	2
(vi) Local Authority Clinic only.....	2
(vi) Municipal Midwife only	1
(vii) No ante-natal care	3

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED
IN AN EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY—

Ante partum hæmorrhage.....	4
No Fœtal Heart heard.....	4
	—
	8
	==

PUERPERIUM—

Illness of Mother.....	2
	—
	2
	==

LABOUR—

Ruptured perineum	13
Malpresentation	1
	—
	14
	==

INFANTS—

Prematurity	2
	—
	2
	==

(i) Cases in which Doctor was booked	8
(ii) Cases in which Doctor was not booked.....	18

INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENTS.

The following are details of West Hartlepool maternity cases treated in the Cameron Hospital and Grantully Maternity Home.

	<i>Cameron Hospital</i>	<i>Grantully Maternity Home</i>
No. of maternity beds in the Institution.....	40	21
No. of West Hartlepool maternity cases admitted during the year	764	381
Average duration of stay (days).....	11.7	11
No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives.....	529	313
(b) Doctors.....	235	68
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought by midwives in emergency.....	208	106
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.....	9	4
No. of cases notified as Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil	Nil
No. of infants born to West Hartlepool mothers not entirely breast-fed whilst in the institution.....	95	68
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	Nil	Nil
No. of maternal deaths :		
Cause—Acute yellow atrophy of liver in pregnancy..	1	Nil
No. of stillbirths :		
Causes—Multiple Congenital Malformation	3	
Anencephaly.....	2	
Hydrocephaly	1	
Accidental Antepartum Hæmorrhage	7	
Placenta Prævia	3	
Maternal Toxæmia	5	
Fœtal Maceration	2	
Premature Labour.....	3	
Uterine Dysfunction and Prolonged Labour.	1	
Postmaturity		1
Toxæmia.....		1
Unexplained.....		2
	—	—
	27	4
No. of infant deaths within 10 days of birth :	—	—
Causes—Congenital Heart Defect	2	
Multiple Congenital Deformities.....	1	
Pulmonary Atelectasis	2	
Premature Twin	2	
Premature Breech.....	2	
Prematurity (2 Maternal Toxæmia).....	5	
	—	
	14	
	—	

HEALTH VISITING.

Two student health visitors completed their training during the year, and, at the 31st December, 1958 the establishment consisted of a Superintendent and seven Health Visitors. Only one candidate applied for training under the student health visitors' training scheme and she was accepted and commenced the course in September.

The effect of the increase in staff is shown when the total visits are compared with those for the previous year, the respective figures being 20,827 in 1958 and 16,911 in 1957.

Whilst for the most part the Health Visitor is engaged on duties relating to maternity and child welfare, slightly more emphasis was placed on the care of the elderly during the year with which this Report deals, and the visits for this purpose totalled 1,161.

Time spent on infectious disease continued to decrease, particularly in view of the fall in the incidence of measles. Visits to mental defectives increased as did those to expectant mothers.

A detailed analysis of the visits is given below, together with corresponding figures for 1957 :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.	1958	1957
Visits to children under 1 year of age—First visits....	1,745	1,583
Re-visits.....	4,377	3,152
Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 2 years ..	4,070	3,266
Visits to children between the ages of 2 and 5 years ..	8,016	7,182
Visits to expectant mothers.....	740	404
HEALTH WORK.		
Visits to cases of pneumonia.....	6	19
Visits to cases of puerperal pyrexia	8	10
Visits to cases of measles.....	18	611
Visits to cases of whooping cough	2	63
Visits to mental defectives	230	112
Special enquiries—Housing.....	124	138
Infant Deaths.....	76	97
Stillbirths	36	38
Aged Persons	1,161	76
Hospital After-Care.....	84	62
Adoptions	2	11
Ante-natal Care	12	5
Problem Families	55	7
Others	65	75
Total No. of families or households visited.....	5,847	4,856
Total No. of children under five visited.....	7,971	7,239
Number of attendances at Infant Welfare Centres....	621	657
Ineffectual visits.....	5,257	5,865

HOME NURSING.

The Council employs six Home Nurses to carry out duties under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act relating to home nursing :—

In the year 1958, the work of the Home Nurses increased considerably, 874 cases being dealt with involving 22,987 visits. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 657 and 15,217. The case load for each nurse in the two years was 145 in 1958 and 109 in the previous year whilst the average number of visits was 3,831 and 2,536 respectively. Further details of the year's work are given in the table at the conclusion of this section of the report.

During 1958 a survey of home nursing in all county boroughs with less than 100,000 population, and certain additional larger county boroughs in the north-east area was carried out by the department. The survey covered establishments, case loads and visits, the latter being sub-divided into 0-5 years and 65 years and over. Information was also obtained as to transport arrangements for nurses and travelling allowances being made by the various authorities.

A summary of the main points of the survey is given below.

	<i>West Hartlepool</i>	<i>Average all County Boroughs in survey</i>	<i>West Hartlepool</i>
	1957	1957	1958
Case load per nurse	109	132	145
Cases : 0 — 5 years . . .	1.67%	3.82%	2.5%
65 and over . . .	51.3%	45.7%	48.9%
Visits per nurse	2,536	3,538	3,831

CASES AND VISITS DURING 1958 ANALYSED ACCORDING TO AGE AND DISEASE

DISEASE OR CONDITION	Age 0 - 5		Age 5 - 15		Age 15 - 45		Age 45 - 65		Age 65 and over		Totals	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis.....	2	48	8	462	21	1,113	14	743	5	170	50	2,536
Other Infectious Disease	—	—	1	2	1	122	—	—	—	—	2	124
Parasitic Disease.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm.....	—	—	1	30	10	228	20	198	35	651	66	1,107
Asthma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	2	14
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	1	7	—	—	3	53	11	2,255	15	2,315
Anæmias.....	2	11	—	—	34	537	11	266	27	742	74	1,556
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.....	—	—	—	—	1	221	12	228	51	1,626	64	2,075
Other mental and nervous disease.....	—	—	—	—	2	264	5	825	3	53	10	1,142
Diseases of the Eye.....	5	31	1	5	1	39	—	—	—	—	7	75
Heart and Artery Disease	—	—	—	—	7	268	24	1,219	53	1,679	84	3,166
Disease of the Veins.....	—	—	—	—	3	36	2	8	15	1,188	20	1,232
Other respiratory Disease	—	—	1	6	7	185	23	310	19	357	50	858
Constipation.....	—	—	9	59	15	21	20	45	30	75	74	200
Other Diseases of Digestive System.....	1	10	—	—	3	185	5	39	9	269	18	503
Diseases of Urinary System.....	—	—	—	—	2	39	1	43	6	85	9	167
Diseases of breast.....	—	—	—	—	6	30	2	119	11	152	19	301
Complications of Pregnancy.....	—	—	—	—	11	122	—	—	—	—	11	122
Diseases of Skin	5	244	—	—	1	54	1	4	8	367	15	669
Diseases of bones	1	12	—	—	2	8	4	531	13	1,012	20	1,563
Injuries.....	3	50	4	60	8	77	4	127	19	431	38	745
Senility.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62	60	1,708	61	1,770
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	13	2	17	7	58	4	37	11	270	25	395
Disease not specified or not known (including diagnostic X-rays).....	2	5	6	7	31	40	62	130	39	170	140	352
	22	424	34	655	173	3,647	218	4,987	427	13,274	874	22,987

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Once again the number of vaccinations against smallpox showed an increase on the previous year although the rise was by no means a significant one. Whilst the vaccination of children under one year was maintained at the same level as in 1957, the figure represents less than one-third of the total births for the year.

377 of the vaccinations were given by general medical practitioners and 297 by medical officers of the authority.

Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
1954	182	10	3	7	33	235
1955	333	12	17	16	27	405
1956	378	16	11	22	26	453
1957	485	16	20	12	28	561
1958	517	19	22	7	35	600
Re-Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
1954	—	—	1	7	61	69
1955	—	1	3	5	55	64
1956	—	1	4	9	58	72
1957	—	—	2	5	46	53
1958	—	—	3	8	63	74

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The figures for diphtheria immunisation during the year reflect the need for greater emphasis being placed on the importance of adequate protection against this disease despite the rapid fall in the incidence of diphtheria in recent years. Although the campaign for poliomyelitis vaccination has undoubtedly had its effect on immunisations, the numbers show a marked reduction on those for the previous year, and this is particularly noticeable as regards children of school age, as can be seen in the following tables :—

PRIMARY					REINFORCING			
YEAR	AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION							
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
1954	266	256	440	962	—	40	1,480	1,520
1955	394	235	471	1,100	—	69	884	953
1956	326	189	183	698	—	66	330	396
1957	533	223	364	1,120	—	44	848	892
1958	528	205	136	869	—	57	501	558

IMMUNITY INDEX.				
<i>Year</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1—4</i>	<i>5—14</i>	<i>Total</i>
1954	4.57	32.2	47.59	40.25
1955	8.38	34.57	53.02	44.83
1956	4.3	36.37	50.18	43.02
1957	11.3	38.5	50.01	43.91
1958	10.13	42.06	42.61	40.00

The immunisations were carried out as follows :—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
General Medical Practitioners.....	291	45
Local Authority Clinics	578	513

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The campaign for vaccination against poliomyelitis placed a heavy burden on the staff of the department during the year.

Vaccination was extended to persons born in the years 1933/42 and the scheme now includes all persons up to and including the age of 25 years.

With the importation of Salk type vaccine from the United States and Canada, parents who had already registered a consent had to be given the option of allowing their children to be given this vaccine, much of which was untested in this country, or waiting until supplies of British manufactured vaccine became available. The local medical practitioners participated in the scheme, although all appointments were made by the department. Again parents were given the choice of having the vaccination carried out by local authority medical officers or by their family doctor.

Further, parents of all those children who had completed the primary course of two injections were invited, after an interval of at least seven months had elapsed, to allow a third or reinforcing dose to be given.

Nevertheless good progress was made and by the end of the year 8,588 children had been given two injections, since the scheme was introduced in 1956, 7,335 being children of school age.

The extent of the work involved during the year under review can be seen from the following figures which relate only to 1958 :—

TWO DOSES.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1943.....	139	200	339
1944.....	311	262	573
1945.....	300	238	538
1946.....	287	311	598
1947.....	210	176	386

1948.....	137	202	339
1949.....	168	145	313
1950.....	156	154	310
1951.....	264	291	555
1952.....	254	271	525
1953.....	164	118	282
1954.....	135	110	245
1955.....	205	180	385
1956.....	155	161	316
1957.....	122	107	229
1958.....	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,011	2,928	5,939
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

THREE DOSES.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1943.....	53	62	115
1944.....	74	101	175
1945.....	85	32	117
1946.....	113	111	224
1947.....	65	71	136
1948.....	73	82	155
1949.....	72	49	121
1950.....	61	54	115
1951.....	84	95	179
1952.....	84	80	164
1953.....	25	23	48
1954.....	12	14	26
1955.....	9	12	21
1956.....	4	11	15
1957.....	15	10	25
1958.....	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	829	807	1,636
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Staff of the Ambulance Service comprises an Ambulance Officer and 19 male and female drivers and attendants. There are 6 vehicles, four of which are ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles.

Cases transported within the County Borough increased again during the year, although this was offset to some extent by a reduction in the number of patients transported outside the borough. Figures for the past five years are given below for comparison purposes :—

		<i>Within the Borough</i>		<i>Outside the Borough</i>	
		Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage
1954	..	18,341	46,432	2,573	32,583
1955	..	19,637	53,811	2,377	35,758
1956	..	19,910	56,857	2,238	37,093
1957	..	20,002	54,875	2,650	38,032
1958	..	22,507	60,257	1,860	35,361

An interesting point which is brought to light by an examination of the ambulance statistics during the past few years is the increased use being made of the service by hospital authorities for the conveyance of out-patients. The number of such cases in 1949 was 3,256, and this gradually increased to 14,829 in 1957, and by 1958 had reached a total for the year of 17,292. Whilst this is to be welcomed from the point of view that a patient is now more likely to be able to receive treatment as an out-patient, rather than having to be admitted to hospital, it places an additional responsibility on hospital authorities to ensure that the services of an ambulance are not requested unnecessarily.

An analysis of the cases conveyed during the year, together with mileage, is given overleaf.

1958	CASES WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH										CASES OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH		ALL CASES	
	Admit- tances to Hospital	Dis- charges from Hospital	Out Patients	Mater- nity Cases	X-ray Exam- inations	Street Accid- ents, etc.	Works Accid- ents, etc.	Others	Total Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage
January	186	77	1,391	36	14	22	29	115	1,870	5,322	191	3,016	2,061	8,338
February	156	67	1,473	50	24	17	26	84	1,897	4,881	149	2,942	2,046	7,823
March	163	73	1,366	58	11	25	21	102	1,819	4,850	126	2,066	1,945	6,916
April	130	63	1,599	46	15	27	32	109	2,021	5,154	133	2,437	2,154	7,591
May	135	56	1,617	41	27	38	24	98	2,036	5,079	148	2,857	2,184	7,936
June	140	47	1,579	40	12	30	23	110	1,981	4,994	159	2,902	2,140	7,896
July	127	57	1,613	51	14	49	20	105	2,036	5,500	166	3,112	2,202	8,612
August	152	81	1,235	38	19	55	31	115	1,726	5,203	165	2,932	1,891	8,135
September	132	47	1,500	43	4	33	18	105	1,882	4,901	148	3,303	2,030	8,204
October	146	63	1,470	53	9	38	21	104	1,904	5,197	157	3,312	2,061	8,509
November	145	71	1,191	47	14	22	19	98	1,607	4,581	175	3,194	1,782	7,775
December	160	65	1,258	61	19	52	14	99	1,728	4,595	143	3,288	1,871	7,883
Totals	1,772	767	17,292	564	182	408	278	1,244	22,507	60,257	1,860	35,361	24,367	95,618

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE TUBERCULOSIS

Report by Dr. J. B. Robinson.

This year's notifications amount only to 30 cases, a striking reduction compared with previous years. Contrast the figure of 129 new cases in 1948. The reduction is not due to the advent of the National Health Service, but mainly to the use of chemotherapy, and intensified measures of prevention.

Analysis of these 30 cases shows the new aspect of pulmonary tuberculosis. First, as to diagnosis; 12 patients were referred by private practitioners, 7 discovered by Mass Radiography, 2 picked up as a result of contact examination, 3 as a result of routine x-ray, either for National Service or ante-natal, and 6 in the course of investigations at other hospitals. That 23% of the cases were revealed by Mass Radiography is a tribute to the effectiveness of this measure.

As to treatment and progress: 3 of these cases have died, one whose disease was complicated by severe diabetes, one, elderly, who died from heart disease unrelated to the tuberculosis; a third patient died within a few hours of diagnosis.

20 patients are already well and back to work. This is perhaps the most profound change in the whole outlook of tuberculosis. Of these 20 all but 3 had a positive sputum at the time of diagnosis, and all are now non-infectious. The average age of people who have done well is 27. Of the patients not yet fit for work, 2 were discovered in November and 1 on the 31st December, 1958.

2 of the cases were elderly and had long-standing disease. We were able to trace cases infected by them going back for some five years. Mass X-ray is useless unless people use it.

This summary of the year's work encourages one to think that within a generation pulmonary tuberculosis will have been conquered.

No. of Tuberculosis cases on register, 1st January.....	609
No. of New Notifications.....	30
No. of transfers from other clinics	7
No. of transfers out	21
No. of cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	16
No. of cases written off as recovered.....	85
No. of cases on register, 31st December	524
Total No. of visits paid by visitors to tuberculosis households	2,691
"No access" visits.....	800
Total No. of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinics during the year	100

TUBERCULOSIS — NOTIFIED CASES 1958.

AGE	Lungs			Genito-Urinary System			Meninges			Bones and Joints			Disseminated			Other Forms			All Forms		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 " " " " "	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
4 " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " " " " "	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	6
25 " " " " "	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	6
35 " " " " "	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	5
45 " " " " "	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	4
55 " " " " "	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
65 " " " " "	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3
65 and over	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	3
TOTALS....	16	14	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	17	16	33	33	16	33

DEATHS.

There were 11 deaths attributable to respiratory tuberculosis during the year and one death attributable to other forms of tuberculosis. Three of the deaths from respiratory tuberculosis related to persons within the 25-45 age group, six were between 45 and 65 years and the remaining two were aged 75 or over.

The following table shows the deaths and death rates for respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis for the past ten years.

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths and Death Rates 1949-58.

Year	NO. OF DEATHS			DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Population)		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1949	39	6	45	0.54	0.08	0.62
1950	37	8	45	0.51	0.11	0.62
1951	24	2	26	0.33	0.03	0.36
1952	22	3	25	0.30	0.04	0.34
1953	10	3	13	0.14	0.04	0.18
1954	12	4	16	0.17	0.05	0.22
1955	13	3	16	0.18	0.04	0.22
1956	13	—	13	0.18	0.00	0.18
1957	14	1	15	0.19	0.01	0.20
1958	11	1	12	0.15	0.01	0.16

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

(a) CONTACTS SCHEME.

The work under this scheme is undertaken by the Consultant Chest Physician and the number of persons dealt with during 1958 was :—

(i)	No. skin-tested	..	170
(ii)	No. found negative		105
(iii)	No. vaccinated	..	125

(b) SCHOOLCHILDREN.

During the year, B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to boys and girls who were in their fourteenth year. Children who accepted vaccination were given a tuberculin test and those found to be negative and therefore more susceptible to tuberculosis were offered vaccination immediately. A British freeze-dried preparation of B.C.G. vaccine was used. The response and results are shown in the accompanying table.

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. to whom Testing was offered.....	673	698	1,371
Refused	278	308	586
Accepted	395	390	785
Absent and therefore not tested.....	37	27	64
TESTED.....	358	363	721
Absent and therefore not read.....	14	22	36
READ.....	344	341	685
Tuberculin POSITIVE	54	56	110
Tuberculin Negative and therefore VACCINATED	290	285	575
		Total	685

GERIATRIC VISITING SERVICE.

Since May, 1958, one of the Council's Health Visitors has been engaged solely on the visiting of old people for the purpose of giving such care, including health education and social advice, as may seem appropriate, and at the 31st December, 1958, had completed Record Cards in respect of 514 persons, made up as follows :—

Aged Persons living alone	199	
„ „ „ with relatives or others	77	
	—	276
Aged Couples, one or both of whom are :—		
In ill health	74	
Physically handicapped	45	
	—	238
		—
		514
		=====

1,444 visits were made by the Geriatric Visitor to these cases during the year, and the following is her recommendation with regard to their future visiting :—

Weekly	41 cases
Fortnightly	53 „
Monthly	75 „
Quarterly	95
Half-Yearly	113 „
Yearly	18 „
	—
	395
	=====

The attention of officers and organisations have been drawn to particular circumstances of cases as under :—

Chief Public Health Inspector	18
Home Help Organiser	16
General Medical Practitioners	23
National Assistance Board	5
Blind Welfare Officer	7
Cripples' Guild	14
Secretaries of Old People's Clubs	30

The following is a summary of the physical and other circumstances of the cases visited :—

(a)	Substantially physically handicapped so as to make them housebound	92
(b)	Handicapped by :—	
	Partial vision	52
	Blindness	26
	Deafness (slight)	43
	,, (severe)	23
(c)	Mental confusion :—	
	To such a degree as to cause anxiety and necessitate constant attention...	7
	Slight	13
(d)	Suffering from general ill-health	84
		<hr/>
		340
		<hr/>
(e)	Poor mobility but nevertheless able to get out and about from time to time	76
(f)	Requiring visiting because of loneliness due to old age	72
(g)	Where diet is deficient and meals on wheels would be of benefit	40
(h)	Where general conditions appear satisfactory in all respects	68
(i)	Poor response to visiting	7
		<hr/>
		703
		<hr/>

Many of the old people visited fell into more than one of the above-mentioned categories.

Later in the year the Council's Health Committee approved the principle of extending this service by employing for the purpose suitably qualified persons, not necessarily holding the Health Visitor's Certificate, and the necessary amendment to the Council's Proposals under section 28 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care) of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has been submitted to the Minister of Health for approval.

The following are extracts from the Visitor's reports :—

MRS. S.—AGED 86 YEARS.

When found putting paraffin on an open fire to "get it going" and warned of the danger Mrs. S. was exposing herself to, she told me she had been doing this since before I was born.

MRS. G.—AGED 91 YEARS.

The Grandson is trying to persuade Mrs. G. to live with him, but she says she will go when she is too old to look after herself. On one visit I found her changing curtains in a large bay window. She was most indignant when I warned her against doing this as she might turn dizzy and fall. She replied she had never been ill in her life and didn't intend to start being so now.

MRS. P.—AGED 88 YEARS.

Mrs. P. said her Doctor had been unable to visit her himself but had sent a 'little boy' round with some medicine.

At subsequent visits she reiterated that she wasn't being visited by her Doctor, but that his 'little boy' (about 16 or 17 years old) still came to see her. On enquiry, I found that the caller was the other partner in the practice who had taken over her case, and was rather youthful-looking.

HOME NURSING EQUIPMENT.

During 1958 requests for the loan of Home Nursing Equipment were received in respect of 235 new patients.

The following are the particulars of the articles of equipment provided by the Council and the number of occasions on which the respective articles were loaned :—

<i>Stock</i>		<i>No. of times loaned to patients</i>
Air Beds	.. 2	—
Air Rings	.. 36	54
Bedpans	.. 52	86
Bed Rests	.. 15	47
Crutches	.. 1 pr.	5
Tripod Sticks	.. 1 pr.	1
Walking Sticks	.. 2	3
Foot Cages	.. 14	8
Feeding Trays	.. 2	2
Rubber Sheets	.. 38	79
Urinals	.. 24	44
Wheelchairs	.. 7	29
Propelling Chair	.. 1	—
Motor-propelled Chair	1	1
Commode	.. 1	—

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The number of cases on the register at the end of the year was 341 requiring the services of 31 full-time and 50 part-time Home Helps (an equivalent of 58 full-time staff working a 44-hour week). The total number of cases dealt with during the year was 563, an increase of 44 over the previous year.

Cases requiring assistance are referred by general practitioners or hospitals, and on occasion by the National Assistance Board, or by such bodies as the Institute for the Blind. An initial visit is made to each case to determine the extent to which help is required, and this is usually provided in accordance with the allocation to cases of a similar nature, and having regard to staff position generally. Subsequent visits are made periodically to keep the cases under review.

Analysis of cases attended during the year :—

	Total	Percent- age of Total	Cases included in Col. 1 in which help began prior to 1957
(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers).....	36	6.39	4
(b) Tuberculosis.....	4	.71	3
(c) Chronic sick including aged and and infirm	394	69.98	269
(d) Others.....	129	22.91	41

Hours worked by Home Helps range from 20 hours per week to 44 hours per week, worked in four-hourly sessions.

The duties vary according to the nature of the case attended, but generally consist of work which is normally done in a housewife's daily or weekly routine, i.e. cooking, washing, shopping, general housework, etc., although in addition they may have to cope with a patient who is bedfast and/or a family of children.

A large percentage of the service is taken up by people of 70 years and over, and this percentage which has been gradually increasing for a number of years, seems likely to continue to do so, as each week generally brings in new cases of this nature. In such cases either one or two half days per week is allocated—usually one half-day—and owing to the large number of these cases (at the end of the year there were 311) each Help is having to attend more cases per week. The majority of the Helps usually attend five or six cases per week, which means that the work has become heavier for them. It is becoming increasingly difficult to fit new cases in, and at the same time to limit to five the number of cases which a Help has to attend. In order to meet these difficulties, more Helps have been working on a part-time basis and less on a full-time basis. Only in this way is it possible to continue to absorb half-day cases without making the work still heavier for the Helps.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946—SEC. 51.

The Health Authority's arrangements for dealing with the mentally ill and mental defective remains as heretofore.

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Mental Health Service is directed by the Health Committee, which consists of 11 elected representatives and 2 co-opted members nominated by the West Hartlepool Local Medical Committee.

(b) The staff engaged on this service is as follows :—

The Medical Officer of Health : The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health : The Lay Administrative Officer : Deputy Lay Administrative Officer and a Male Clerk, all of whom are also Duly Authorised Officers. The Local Authority's Health Visitors. The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors at the Occupation Centre.

(c) Medical Practitioners approved by the Minister of Health until the 31st December, 1961, for the purpose of making recommendations for voluntary and temporary treatment under the provisions of Sections 1(3) and 5(3) of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 :—

Dr. W. M. Conley
Dr. J. Lithgow
Dr. J. E. Mitchell
Dr. W. A. Nicholson
Dr. R. G. Russell

(d) Doctors approved by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of giving medical certificates under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938 :

The Medical Officer of Health
Deputy Medical Officer of Health
Assistant Medical Officer of Health
Dr. W. M. Conley
Dr. G. S. Mather

(e) A Consultant Psychiatrist employed by the Regional Hospital Board at Winterton Hospital held out-patient clinics at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, twice a week.

The Medical Superintendents of Aycliffe Hospital and Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, also held out-patient clinics at the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, from time to time.

My grateful thanks are extended to these specialists for their most helpful co-operation at all times and also for the information and advice which they freely give with regard to patients referred to them.

(2) WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) UNDER THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

(i) Regular visits to mental defectives under Statutory Supervision, or on Leave on Licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals, were made by the Duly Authorised Officers in the case of male defectives, and by the Health Visitors in the case of female defectives.

(ii) TRAINING.

42 defectives under Statutory Supervision, 20 males and 22 females were in regular attendance at the Occupation Centre at Brenda Road, until the end of the summer term.

During the year the Health Committee recommended the setting-up of a part-time adult class for mental defectives over the age of 18. This relieved the Occupation Centre of 2 males and 10 females who were over 18 and allowed the admission of younger mental defectives who were in urgent need of Occupation Centre training.

The older children were excluded from the Occupation Centre in September and the following month the part-time adult occupational therapy class commenced for three afternoon sessions per week in temporary premises at the Belle Vue Church in Ashgrove Avenue. An assistant Supervisor from the Occupation Centre took charge of the class pending the appointment of a part-time Assistant Supervisor for this work.

(3) MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS., 1913-1938.

(a) ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

21 cases were reported during the year, namely 6 males and 4 females by the Local Education Authority under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, and 2 males and 6 females under Section 57(5) of the Act; 1 male and 2 females by other sources.

Of this number 9 males and 11 females were placed under Statutory Supervision and 1 female was admitted to the General Hospital on an informal basis.

In addition 3 other defectives previously notified were admitted to Hospital, viz.: 2 males to Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital informally and 1 female to the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, as a certified mental defective.

(b) TEMPORARY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

1 boy was admitted to Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital and 1 woman was admitted to the General Hospital during the year for temporary periods in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/1952.

(c) PLACE OF SAFETY.

During 1958 it was found necessary to admit 1 female to a "Place of Safety."

(d) GUARDIANSHIP.

There were no defectives under Guardianship during 1958.

(e) REGISTERS.

At the 31st December, 1958, there were 244 defectives on the Council's Mental Deficiency Registers, made up as follows :—

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Under 16	16 & over	Under 16	16 & over	
Under Statutory supervision	20	41	14	46	121
Under Voluntary supervision	—	3	—	—	3
Under Friendly supervision	—	7	1	2	10
In Place of Safety	—	—	—	—	—
In Hospitals	4	56	7	43	110
TOTALS ..	24	107	22	91	244

West Hartlepool patients in Mental Deficiency Hospitals at 31st December, 1958, were as follows :

Hospital	Males	Females	Total
Prudhoe & Monkton	38	9	47
Rampton	4	1	5
Aycliffe	13	10	23
Harton, South Shields	4	—	4
Northgate, Morpeth	1	—	1
Silverton House, Rothbury	—	1	1
General, West H'pool	—	28	28
Durran Hill, Carlisle	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	60	50	110

(f) LEAVE ON LICENCE.

At the 31st December, 1958, four patients were on Leave on Licence from Hospitals as under :—

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prudhoe and Monkton	1	1	2
Aycliffe	1	—	1
General, West Hartlepool	—	1	1
	2	2	4

(g) AWAITING ADMISSION TO HOSPITALS.

At the 31st December, 1958, there were 4 males and 2 females on the Waiting List for admission to Mental Deficiency Hospitals, 3 of these being urgent cases.

(4) LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930.

The services of the Duly Authorised Officers are available at all times, and they are greatly assisted in their work by the co-operation of the respective Medical Superintendents and staffs of the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, and Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield. Special reference must, however, be made of the help given by the staff of the Observation Wards at the General Hospital and in particular by Dr. Roberta Ainsley.

Preventive work in the community is, however, very much restricted owing to the Duly Authorised Officers also having to carry out the duties of Welfare Officers under the National Assistance Act, but nevertheless a considerable number of patients discharged from hospitals were visited and the help of their families sought in playing their part in helping in the recovery of the patient.

The following are the details of patients dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1958 :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of patients admitted to the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, under Sec. 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.. ..	48	76	124

55 of these cases were dealt with outside normal office hours. No. of patients admitted to Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Voluntary (Mental Treatment Act, 1930—Section 1)	6	2	8
Temporary (Mental Treatment Act, 1930—Section 5)	8	20	28
Certified (Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 16)	16	14	30
	—	—	—
	30	36	66
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In addition, 75 patients (31 males and 44 females), made their own arrangements for voluntary admission to Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield.

The position regarding West Hartlepool patients in hospitals at the 31st December, 1958, was as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
GENERAL HOSPITAL—			
Voluntary.....	3	5	8
Certified	16	16	32
Temporary.....	—	—	—
Section 20.....	—	1	1
WINTERTON HOSPITAL—			
Voluntary.....	14	19	33
Certified	39	38	77
Temporary.....	1	7	8
STANNINGTON HOSPITAL—			
Voluntary.....	3	1	4
Certified	31	29	60
Temporary.....	—	—	—
St. Bernard's Hospital....	1 (cert.)	—	1
De La Pole Hospital.....	—	1 (cert.)	1
Runwell Hospital	1 (cert.)	—	1
Ranceby Hospital.....	1 (vol.)	—	1
Storcher Hall Hospital ..	—	1 (cert.)	1
St. Luke's Hospital.....	1 (vol.)	—	1
Bexley Hospital	1 (vol.)	—	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	112	118	230
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(a) THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(i) OBSERVATION WARDS.

The Observation Units at the General Hospital consist of 8 female beds in a 50-bed unit and on the male side usually 6 beds in a 50-bed unit.

The Observation Wards are used by Duly Authorised Officers from Durham County as well as West Hartlepool, but there is never any difficulty in obtaining vacancies for West Hartlepool patients.

After being admitted initially for observation, patients are disposed of in one of the following categories :—

- (1) They may remain as Voluntary Patients at the General Hospital and receive appropriate treatment.
- (2) They may be transferred to Winterton Mental Hospital for treatment either as :—
 - (a) Voluntary patients
 - (b) Temporary patients •
 - or
 - (c) Certified patients

A number of patients may be returned to their homes after a period of observation and of these some attend the out-patients clinics at the General Hospital for treatment.

The age groups of those admitted to the Observation Wards show that a large proportion of admissions are of people over 65. These patients are not suitable for admission to the Geriatric Wards at the hospital. They are mostly senile and can no longer be looked after in their own homes or by relatives. They need constant care and supervision as they suffer from senility, loss of memory or are very confused mentally. Many are apt to wander at large and are a danger to themselves. As a result of the high proportion of elderly patients admitted it would seem that there is a demand for a combined Geriatric-Mental Unit at the General Hospital. This would mean that initial admission could then by-pass the acute Observation Ward and cases in the Geriatric Wards which became too difficult to manage could be transferred there instead of to the Observation Wards as at present.

Dr. W. A. Nicholson, Medical Superintendent at the General Hospital, has this problem very much in mind at present and has discussed this problem with Dr. Lidgate, the Consultant Psychiatrist from Winterton Hospital, and myself. Further developments in this matter are awaited.

(ii) MENTAL TREATMENT.

In July, 1958, facilities were made available at the General Hospital for the treatment of (West Hartlepool) patients suffering from nervous disorders. Electro Convulsive Therapy (E.C.T.) and C.O.₂ treatments were given to in-patients in the Observation Wards of the General Hospital and to out-patients. These treatments had hitherto only been carried out at Winterton Hospital and their introduction at the General Hospital has meant that voluntary patients are now able to have treatment in their own town, thus obviating considerable inconvenience in travelling arrangements. Patients are also much less reluctant to visit the General Hospital for treatment than to go to Winterton Hospital for similar treatment.

The following figures show the number of West Hartlepool patients who received treatment at the General Hospital from the inception of the scheme in July, 1958, to the end of December, 1958 :—

E.C.T.

26 males received 208 treatments and 85 females
were given 680 treatments.

C.O.₂

10 males had 120 treatments and 11 females received 132 treatments.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Since October, 1956, regular meetings of officers have been held in accordance with the Joint Circular issued in 1950 by the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, to ensure the co-ordination of the Social Services concerned with children in their own homes.

During 1958 seven meetings were held at which the following members were present :—

Medical Officer of Health (Chairman and Co-ordinating Officer)
 Area Officer, National Assistance Board
 Chief Public Health Inspector
 Housing Officer
 Children's Officer
 Superintendent Health Visitor
 Senior School Nurse
 School Welfare Officers
 Home Help Organiser
 N.S.P.C.C. Inspector
 Probation Officers
 Lay Administrative Officer

(i) NO. OF FAMILIES.

At the 1st January, 1958, the circumstances of 17 families were under consideration by the Committee, and during the year the circumstances of a further 13 families were brought before the Committee from the following quarters :—

Health and Welfare Department	7
Children Department	1
Education Department	1
N.S.P.C.C.	3
Probation Officer	1
	—
	13
	==

(ii) FAMILY SIZE.

The following table indicates the sizes of the families considered :—

<i>No. of Children</i>	<i>Families</i>
1	1
2	5
3	7
4	7
5	5
6	2
7	1
8	1
9	1
	—
	30
	—

(iii) FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS.

1. Absence of parent through death, separation, divorce or imprisonment	8
2. Ill-health	2
3. Mental ill-health or mental backwardness ..	4
4. Personality failure	5
5. Housing (overcrowding, eviction or threat of eviction)	11
	—
	30
	—

(iv) TREATMENT.

The following summary shows how the cases were dealt with :—

Families provided with Temporary Accommodation under the National Assistance Act	7 (21 children)
Families provided with a Home Help	2 (8 children)
Children taken into the care of the Local Authority	13 (5 families)
Children admitted to R.C. Home	3 (1 family)
Families rehoused by the Local Authority	8
Families who obtained other accommodation	5
Families who left the district	1
Prosecutions for neglect, non-attendance at school, etc.	17

At the end of 1958, 13 problem families, 6 of whom were tenants of Corporation houses, were under the supervision of appropriate officers.

The Co-ordinating Committee continues to serve a useful purpose in providing a central pool of information on family case history which is most helpful to the respective officers dealing with the cases.

WELFARE SERVICES.

The Medical Officer of Health in the capacity of Chief Welfare Officer is responsible to the Welfare Committee for the Welfare Services provided by the Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The Welfare Committee consists of 11 elected representatives (all of whom are also members of the Health Committee) and 4 co-opted members.

A. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council has provided four Hostels for the aged, one for males, two for females and one for both males and females, and in addition has accommodation for 26 males at the General Hospital, being premises vested in the Minister of Health as a Hostel.

The number of persons accommodated in the above-mentioned premises at the 31st December, 1958, was made up as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Briarfields	40	—	40
Dinsdale Lodge.....	14	18	32
Fairlawn.....	—	14	14
Hazelhurst.....	—	15	15
General Hospital.....	26	—	26
	—	—	—
	80	47	127
	==	==	==

Included in the above-mentioned total are 9 males and 1 female, accommodated on behalf of the following Local Authorities :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Durham County Council.....	8	1	9
Sunderland County Borough Council	1	—	1
Derbyshire County Council.....	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	10	1	11
	==	==	==

In addition, 3 West Hartlepool residents, for whose maintenance the Council is responsible, were, at the 31st December, 1958, in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations, as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tower House Home for Deaf and Dumb Men.....	1	—	1
Meath Home for Epileptics.....	—	1	1
Joel Intract Memorial Home of Rest			

for Aged Jews.....	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	1	2	3
	—	—	—

The age groups of the residents in the Council's Hostels were as follows :

	<i>Under 60</i>		<i>61-70</i>		<i>71-80</i>		<i>over 80</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Briarfields	1	—	8	—	18	—	13	—	40
Dinsdale Lodge	—	—	3	2	9	5	2	11	32
Fairlawn	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	6	14
Hazelhurst	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	8	15
General Hospital	5	—	5	—	9	—	7	—	26
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	6	3	16	4	36	15	22	25	127
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	9		20		51		47		
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The physical condition of the residents in the Hostels at the 31st December, was as under :—

	<i>Not Aged</i>		<i>Aged</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Not materially handicapped	2	2	26	18	48
Blind	1	—	3	2	6
Deaf	—	—	2	2	4
Epileptic	3	—	2	—	5
Others physically handicapped	8	3	25	15	51
Mentally handicapped	2	—	7	4	13
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	16	5	65	41	127
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Hostel admissions and discharges during the year (excluding transfers to and from Hospital) were as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admissions	23	6	29
Deaths and Discharges	18	6	24
	—	—	—
Increase	5	—	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Three of these five men are accommodated at Briarfields Hostel and the other two in the General Hospital Hostel.

At the 31st December, 1958, the names of 11 males and 22 females were on the Waiting List for Hostel accommodation.

B. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

(i) HOLIDAY, ETC. ARRANGEMENTS.

During the year arrangements were made for one old gentleman and three old ladies to be admitted to Hostel accommodation, whilst the persons they resided with were either on holiday or in hospital.

(ii) GENERAL HOSPITAL HOSTEL.

Between the 1st January and the 4th November, 1958, it was found necessary to admit 8 men, 15 women and 39 children to temporary accommodation at the General Hospital Hostel, for periods varying from 1 night to 20 weeks.

At the 31st December, 1958, one male was still in temporary accommodation.

(iii) 118 BURBANK STREET.

On the 4th November, 1958, No. 118 Burbank Street, which premises had been adapted by the Council to provide living accommodation for 4 families and a self-contained flat for the Warden and her husband, became available.

A woman and her two young sons were admitted to this accommodation on the 1st December, 1958, and were still there at the end of the year.

The Warden appointed is the wife of an ex-Salvation Army officer, who also assists his wife in the carrying out of her duties, when required.

The Warden is responsible for the general supervision of the tenants ; the general cleanliness of the premises ; the collection of the appropriate charges and the care of the equipment provided by the Council. When there are no tenants in the premises the Warden is required to undertake part-time Home Help Advisory visiting of ex-tenants, or other families as directed by the Medical Officer of Health. From the 4th November to the 31st December, 1958, the Warden made 101 visits to 16 such families.

(iv) CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION WAS PROVIDED.

Circumstances necessitating the provision of temporary accommodation were as follows :—

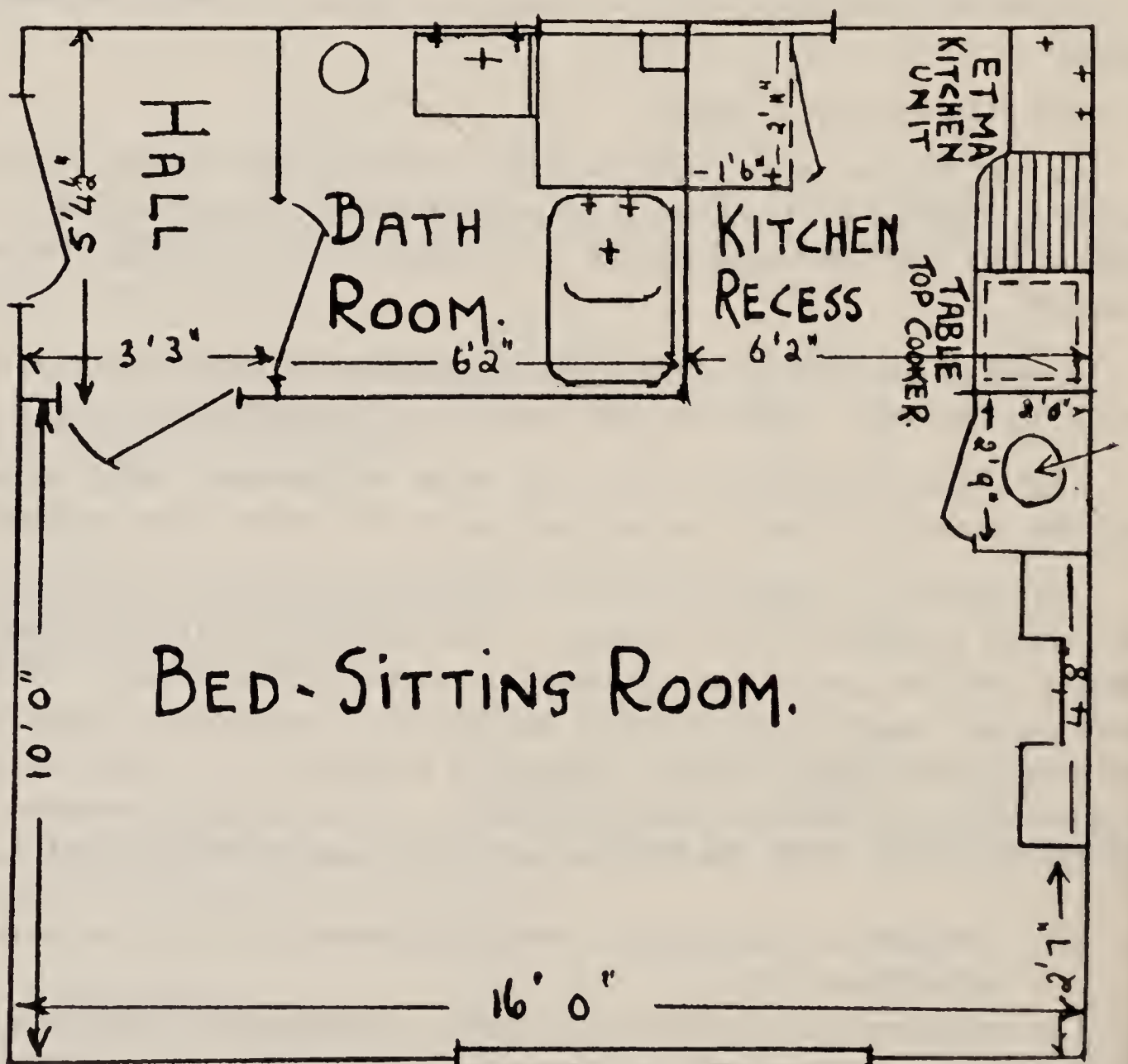
1. Evictions because of non-payment of rent.....	5
2. Evictions from furnished accommodation.....	4
3. Homeless as a result of no longer being allowed to live with in-laws.....	7
4. Homeless because of discharge of husband from Prison	1
5. Homeless as a result of fire damage.....	1
6. Returned to West Hartlepool on discharge from	

H.M. Forces and unable to obtain accommodation	1
7. No fixed abode.....	4

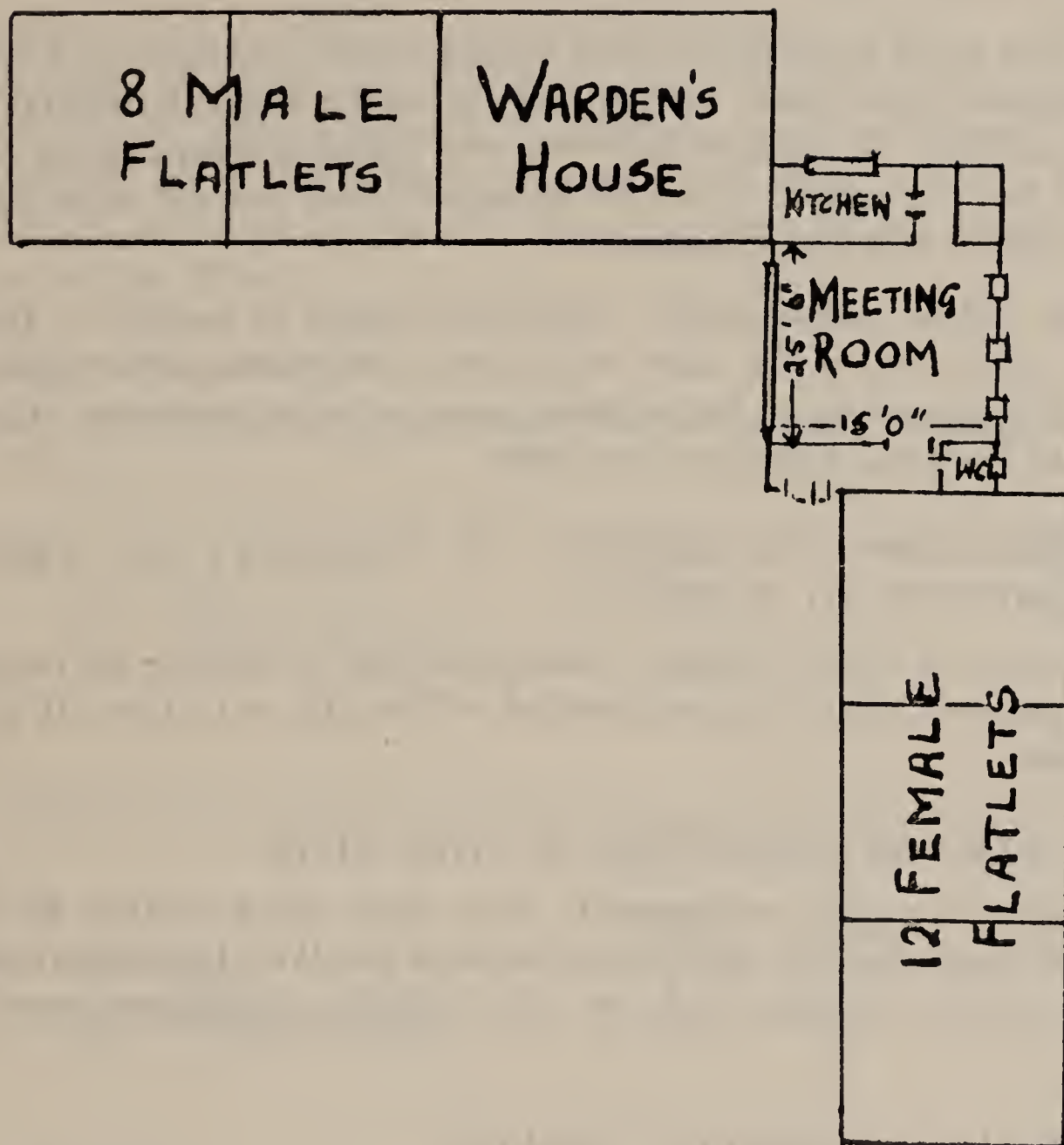
C. OLD PEOPLE'S FLATLETS.

The 20 Flatlets for Old People, together with the Communal Room and Warden's House, erected by the Housing Committee on the Owton Manor Estate were completed in January, 1958, and the first tenants (12 females and 8 males) began moving in on the 30th of the same month. The ages of the female tenants ranged from 64 to 92 years, and the male tenants from 67 to 83 years.

Each Flatlet consists of a bed/living room, kitchenette, bathroom and hall, as under :—



The lay-out of the Flatlet is as under :—



The Warden is responsible for the cleaning of the Communal Room, Passages and Stairs, and for the general supervision of the tenants.

Home Help services and W.V.S. "Meals on Wheels" are provided where required.

Whist Drives were held in the Communal Room each week, and other entertainment also provided therein from time to time.

At the 31st December, 1959, the names of 9 males and 51 females were on the Waiting List for Flatlet tenancies.

D. REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was found necessary to make an Order under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for the removal to the General Hospital, West Hartlepool, of a 78 year-old lady who was suffering from a grave chronic disease, and was unable to devote to herself, and was not receiving from others, proper care and attention.

The patient subsequently voluntarily agreed to remain in Hospital and no further action was taken with regard to the making of an application to the Magistrates' Court for an Order pursuant to the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

E. TEMPORARY PROTECTION OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

It was not found necessary during the year to arrange for protection of the property of any person admitted to Hospital or to Part III Accommodation.

F. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During the year arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the burial of four West Hartlepool residents for the disposal of whose body no other suitable arrangements were being made.

G. "MEALS ON WHEELS" SERVICE.

The W.V.S. continued throughout the year to deliver mid-day meals on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week. A total of 7,847 meals was delivered during the year 1958.

Apart from delivering the Meals the W.V.S. also maintain contact with the old people so far as their general welfare is concerned.

II. VISITING, ETC. OF WELFARE CASES.

In addition to the visits (viz. : 1,444) made by the Geriatric Visitor under Section 28, of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Welfare Officers had 654 interviews with and made 448 visits to Welfare cases.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

A. BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

The Council's arrangements for the provision of Welfare Services for blind and partially sighted persons in accordance with its scheme under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, continue to be carried out on its behalf by the Executive Committee of the Hartlepool Workshops for the Blind.

(a) NEW REGISTRATIONS.

During 1958 the new registrations of blind and partially sighted persons were as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Blind.....	10	7	17
(ii) Partially Sighted.....	—	1	1
			—
			18

In addition three registrations were transferred from other Authorities, namely :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Blind.....	1	1	2
(ii) Partially Sighted.....	1	—	1
			—
			3

(b) REGISTERS.

At the 31st December, 1958, there were 174 names on the Registers, made up as follows :—

(i) NO. OF BLIND PERSONS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5	1	1	2
5—15	1	2	3
16—20	2	1	3
21—49	15	10	25
50—64	17	12	29
65 and over	42	47	89
	—	—	—
	78	73	151
	==	==	==

(ii) NO. OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED
PERSONS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5	..	..	—	—	—
5—15	..	..	2	1	3
16—20	..	..	1	2	3
21—49	..	..	2	3	5
50—64	..	..	3	—	3
65 and over	..	..	4	5	9
			—	—	—
			12	11	23
			==	==	==

(c) NEWLY REGISTERED CASES—CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

The causes of blindness of the newly registered persons were as under :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Congenital	..	..	—	—	—
Myopic Error	..	..	1	—	1
Glaucoma	..	..	1	—	1
Cataract	..	..	6	2	8
Detachment of Retina	..		—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	..		—	—	—
Trauma	..	..	—	—	—
Optic Atrophy	..	..	—	1	1
General Diseases	..		2	4	6
			—	—	—
			10	7	17
			==	==	==

The following are the details of the follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons :—

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	Total
No. of new cases registered which Sec. F(i) of Form B.D. 8 recommends :—					
(a) No treatment.....	2	1	—	7	10
(b) Treatment, medical, surgical or optical.....	7	—	—	1	8
	9	1	—	8	18
No. of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment....	3	—	—	1	4

(d) CLASSIFICATION OF THE BLIND.

The following are the particulars of the classification of the persons on the Blind Register :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Unemployable	47	50	97
Employable but unemployed ..	—	—	—
Employed as Wage earners ..	7	1	8
Not available for work, household duties, etc.	6	13	19
Trained but unemployed	—	—	—
In training	8	1	9
At school	1	2	3
Not at school	1	1	2
In blind homes	—	1	1
In Part III Accommodation ..	4	1	5
In hospitals	4	3	7
	—	—	—
	78	73	151
	==	==	==

(e) EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND.

The following are the details of the occupations of the employed Blind Persons :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind Workshops	4	—	4
Other industry	3	1	4
	—	—	—
	7	1	8
	==	==	==

(f) HOME TEACHING SERVICE.

The Home Teacher made 1,665 home visits during the year and gave lessons in Handicraft, Braille, Moon and typing and also visited blind persons in Hospitals or Hostels. She also assisted in letter writing, shopping, repair of clothing, etc.

Braille literature continued to be available to all blind persons either at West Hartlepool Public Library or direct from the National Institute for the Blind.

(g) SOCIAL WELFARE.

Handicraft Classes continued to be held at the Social Club for the Blind on Tuesday afternoons each week. Social evenings were held at the Club each month and parties at Christmas. Arrangements were also made for two outings during the Summer months.

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total No. of cases notified during the year	1
(ii) No of cases in which—	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continued at 31st Dec. 1958.	—

C. DEAF AND DUMB.

(a) The Council's arrangements for the provision of Welfare Services for the Deaf and Dumb in accordance with its scheme under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, continue to be carried out on its behalf by the Northumberland and Durham Mission for the Deaf and Dumb, the services of whose Missioner are allocated on the basis of two-fifths for the West Hartlepool County Borough Council and three-fifths for Durham County Council.

(b) NEW REGISTRATIONS.

Three new registrations were made during the year, as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaf	—	1	1
Hard of Hearing	1	1	2
	1	2	3

(c) NUMBER ON REGISTERS.

The number of persons on the registers at the end of 1958 were as follows:

		Children under 16	Persons aged 16-64	Persons aged 65 and over	Total
Deaf	M	5	16	3	24
	F	8	15	4	27
Hard of Hearing	M	2	5	1	8
	F	1	4	1	6
TOTAL . .		16	40	9	65

(d) CLASSIFICATION OF DEAF PERSONS ON THE REGISTER :—

<u>Degree of Deafness</u>	<u>Cause of Deafness</u>	<u>Degree of Speech</u>
Total..... 37	Born Deaf..... 29	Normal Nil
Severe..... 1	Acquired..... 9	Indistinct but
Slight..... Nil		intelligible..... 4
		Unintelligible..... 34
—	—	—
38	38	38
==	==	==

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF HARD-OF-HEARING PERSONS ON THE REGISTER :

<u>Degree of Deafness</u>	<u>Cause of Deafness</u>	<u>Degree of Speech</u>
Total..... 4	Born Deaf..... Nil	Normal 8
Severe..... 7	Deafness acquired. 11	Indistinct but
Slight..... Nil		intelligible..... 3
		Unintelligible..... Nil
—	—	—
11	11	11
==	==	==

(f) SOCIAL WELFARE.

No Home Teaching is carried out by the Staff of the Mission, as it has never been considered as a necessary activity in connection with the welfare work for the deaf and dumb.

Constant visiting of the deaf in their own homes and, where necessary, at their places of employment is maintained in order to ensure that assistance is made available to deal with any problems which may arise.

The Social Club continues to function several nights each week, and regular programmes of entertainment arranged. The Mission is also open on Sunday evenings for Church services.

Outings were arranged during the summer months.

During the year one school-leaver was placed in employment on two occasions, and employment was also found for one man and two women.

With the exception of the joinery trade, all types of employment have maintained their level. Only one boy school-leaver, who wishes to be a trawler hand, is at present out of work. At the end of 1958 twenty men and four women were in employment.

The Mission continues to watch closely the circumstances of the aged deaf and dumb, and to make every endeavour to meet their needs with regard to fellowship and material comforts.

C. GENERAL CLASSES.

The Council has not yet made a Scheme under the National Assistance Act, 1948, with respect to the general classes of handicapped persons.

D. EPILEPTICS.

The position with regard to epileptics remains unchanged. There are 5 male epileptics in Part III accommodation under the National Assistance Act, all of whom are well cared for. In addition the Council are financially responsible for the maintenance of a female epileptic in the Meath Home for Epileptics.

E. GENERAL WELFARE OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The Council extended its scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, by seconding one of its Health Visitors to the work of visiting aged people to (i) encourage them to lead an independent home life in familiar surroundings, (ii) to advise them of the services available to them, (iii) make known their needs to the Medical, Local Authority and Voluntary Services.

Up to the 31st December the circumstances of 514 Aged Persons (in addition to those already in Part III accommodation or flatlets) were known to the Department, namely 199 aged widows, widowers and single persons living alone and 77 living with relatives or friends, and 238 aged married couples, and arrangements made for their regular visiting.

1,444 visits were made by the Geriatric Visitor during 1958.

The service is to be extended by the employment of two part-time suitably qualified persons.

In addition the Welfare Officers interviewed 276 old people and made 304 home visits.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(By MR. R. EMERSON, Chief Public Health Inspector).

The year has been one of good progress. In slum clearance the Council's programme of rehousing 250 families a year has again been achieved and since July, 1955 — 936 unfit houses have been vacated : a figure which, on a proportionate population basis, compares very favourably indeed with any in the country. With a further 309 houses represented during 1958 for clearance, it might be said that we are now getting under way with the second half of the initial slum clearance programme. There is, however, no room for complacency in housing problems. The work of clearing away the slums must go on for several years yet, and much more work is still required to bring up to a minimum standard those houses not ripe for demolition. It is disappointing to find that only 17 improvement grants were given during 1958, although that figure is higher than the preceding two years. The problem of large houses being divided into several tenements without any regard to provision of separate facilities is one which is growing in the town and will have to be tackled as soon as staff can be spared from other work.

It has been possible to give rather more attention to food hygiene this year, but it was unfortunate that just when the inspections were really going ahead, one of the public health inspectors was called up for national service and the work had to slow down again.

Sampling of foodstuffs is carried on on a routine basis and rarely calls for special comment, but I think it is interesting to note the excellent standards that are being attained in the bacteriological sampling of milk and also the lack of adulteration of milk. Watered and dirty milk are certainly becoming things of the past so far as West Hartlepool is concerned but it is rather disturbing to see the number of times that the minimum compositional standard of milk is not reached. Results indicating natural deficiencies of this sort are forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for their officers to advise the farmers concerned on the feeding of their animals, but it would seem that a minimum statutory standard for milk will be necessary to effect a permanent improvement.

The year has been an important one with regard to air pollution and some good progress has been made, particularly in the general industrial field. It is disappointing therefore to have to report that the highest deposit gauge readings ever recorded in the town are included in this year's report. This was almost entirely due to a red cloud of iron dust which settled over the southern part of the town, particularly during May, June and July, when there was a high proportion of northerly and easterly winds. It was unfortunate too that under the Alkali Etc., Works Order, 1958, the control

of iron and steel works passed from the local authority to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during this period. There was, however, good co-operation with the Alkali Inspector of the Ministry and the monthly figures of iron oxide deposits fell steadily towards the end of the year.

To effect a real reduction in atmospheric pollution, however, efforts must be made to eliminate smoke of all types. A start has been made in reducing industrial smoke and whilst much remains to be done, it is essential that, if clean air is really wanted, a start be made to eliminate domestic smoke which contributes half of the total smoke pollution.

A new problem which had to be tackled during the year was that of a noise nuisance from a newly-erected sinter plant. Noise surveys were carried out during the early part of the year and eventually after discussions between a Special Committee of the Council and the firm, improvements were made which effected a reduction, though not a complete elimination, of the noise.

It would certainly seem from our experiences in West Hartlepool in 1958 that there is a very great need for research and discussion at a national level in order to achieve a reduction in both dust and noise from iron and steel processes.

Activities in other branches of the department's work continued satisfactorily and do not require any special comment; details of the work carried out are given in the following pages.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1,975 complaints of all kinds were received during the year, including 501 concerning rats and mice.

The following visits were made :—

Dwelling houses (Public Health Act)	3,427
„ (Housing Act)	2,239
„ (Rent Act)	438
Overcrowded houses	28
Ashpit survey	2,532
Water supply	293
Licensed tents and caravans	61
Unlicensed tents and caravans	347
Inspections for vermin (including treatments)	1,849
Infectious diseases and disinfections	111
Factories	170
Workplaces	17
Boilerhouses and industrial plant	169
Deposit Gauges	67
Offensive trades	24
Swimming baths	18
Schools	25
Places of public entertainment	26
Public conveniences	51
Pet shops	8
Shops	501

SANITARY DEFECTS DISCOVERED AND DEALT WITH BY THE
SERVICE OF INFORMAL OR STATUTORY NOTICES.
HOUSES.

REPAIRS To :—

Roofs.....	199
Spouts and fallpipes.....	233
External walls and chimneys.....	82
Internal wall and ceiling plaster.....	82
Damp walls	71
Doors	70
Windows.....	69
Floors	69
Subfloor ventilation	3
Staircase	1
Fireplaces and flues	15
Kitchen ranges	27
Gas boiler.....	1
Sinks.....	38
Rainwater pumps and wells	12
Water pipes and taps....	25
Hot Water Systems	5
Baths and lavatory basins.....	4

Water closets—

Basins.....	56
Cisterns.....	71
Seats.....	12
Water supply pipes.....	27
Stopped drains and water closets.....	137
Other defective drains.....	11
Yard paving.....	11

PROVISION OF :—

Internal water supplies.....	10
Internal sinks.....	9
Cooking facilities.....	11
Additional water closet.....	1
Artificial lighting to water closets	2
Dustbins.....	113
Adequate ventilation to external air—first floor rooms.....	2

CLEANSING OF :—

Rooms, passages and staircases.....	27
Yard areas	4
Premises made secure	1
Fixed ash closets abolished.....	111
Offensive accumulations removed	8
Discontinue keeping pigeons.....	1

1,631

ASHPITS.

The Health Committee decided to support a policy of ridding the town of ashpits and a start was made on a complete survey of the town. Approximately, 2,500 premises have so far been visited and over 100 notices have been served. During 1958, 111 ashpits were abolished and replaced by dustbins.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The reduction in infectious diseases during the last few years has meant a lessening in the amount of terminal disinfection to be carried out ; so much so that the steam disinfection apparatus has fallen into disuse. The Health Committee have satisfactory alternative arrangements with the Hospital Management Committee and at the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the disposal of the disinfecting station in Burn Road.

On the other hand, the amount of disinfestation of premises for vermin and other pests seems to be increasing steadily, although this is probably due to an increasing public awareness of the dangers of infestations and also the knowledge that local authority services are available to assist in this work.

HOUSING.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough at the end of 1958 was 22,877, with a population of 74,430. This gives a figure of 3.25 persons per house.

During 1958, 157 houses were built by private enterprise and 457 houses, 16 flats and 20 flatlets were built by the Corporation.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	993
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	5,666
(2) (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	318
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	1,272
(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	318
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	675
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—	
No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	388
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957—	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	44
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	38
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

C.	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957—	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	5
(2)	No. of Closing Orders made on whole houses.....	—
(3)	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(4)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit...	1
D.	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957—	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.....	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV, OVERCROWDING :—

It is not possible to give accurate figures of the present overcrowding position without a survey being carried out.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The Council's slum clearance programme which was submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government in July, 1955, provided for the demolition of 2,452 houses within a period of 11 years. At the end of the year the position was as follows :—

No. of houses on survey list demolished or closed....	775
No. of houses on survey list empty and awaiting demolition	159
No. of unfit houses remaining occupied.....	1,518
	<hr/>
	2,452
	<hr/>

The number of unfit houses remaining occupied has been reduced by 267 during the year and the programme is slightly ahead of schedule.

Four clearance areas were declared during the year, comprising 309 houses. Details of these areas are set out below :

CENTRAL AREA PROGRAMME.

(i) CLEARANCE AREAS REPRESENTED—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Areas</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
6/2/58	8B	1	136
3/7/58	9A	1	94

(ii) PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Areas</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
22/4/58	8A	1	64
16/7/58	8B	1	136

(iii) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS CONFIRMED BY MINISTER—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>No. of Clearance Areas</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
24/3/58	7	1	146
9/10/58	8A	1	64

OTHER AREAS.

(i) CLEARANCE AREAS REPRESENTED—

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of clearance areas</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>
31/7/58	1	Baltic Street	8
4/12/58	1	Burbank Street	71

(ii) NO PUBLIC INQUIRIES WERE HELD DURING THE YEAR.

(iii) NO CLEARANCE ORDERS CONFIRMED BY MINISTER DURING THE YEAR.

(iv) NO COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS CONFIRMED BY MINISTER DURING THE YEAR.

RENT ACT, 1957.

(1) No. of applications for certificates of disrepair.....	132
(2) No. of decisions not to issue certificates.....	1
(3) No. of decisions to issue certificates.....	134
(a) in respect of some but not all defects.....	97
(b) in respect of all defects.....	37
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	121
(5) No. of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) No. of certificates issued.....	28
(7) Applications by landlords to local authority for cancel- lation of certificates.....	17
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	2
(9) Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection.....	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by local authority.....	16
(11) Certificates of disrepair in force 31.12.58.....	34

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

During the year, 43 visits were made in this connection, and 17 applications for improvement grants were made to the Council. Of these, 16 were for the provision of bathrooms, and one was for the conversion of a large house into two flats. All were approved for grant.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Arrangements for the inspection and disposal of unfit food were as in previous years.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In January, legal proceedings were instituted under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, against a proprietor of a cafe within the Borough. Altogether he was charged with 10 offences under the Regulations as follows :

- (1) Carrying on a food business in premises which exposed food to the risk of contamination. (Regulation 5).
- (2) Having four table covers in a torn condition. (Regulation 6(1)).
- (3) External water closet not kept clean and in efficient working order. (Regulation 14(1)(a)).
- (4) No artificial lighting to the inside water closet.
- (5) No artificial lighting to the external water closet. (Regulation 14(2)).
- (6) Having a food room communicating directly with a room containing a sanitary convenience. (Regulation 14(4)).
- (7) Not providing a wash hand basin. (Regulation 16(1)).
- (8) Not having an adequate supply of hot water. (Regulation 19(1)).
- (9) Walls and ceilings of three food rooms in a dirty condition. (Regulation 23).
- (10) Not keeping a dining room floor in such good order, repair and condition as to enable it to be effectively cleaned. (Regulation 23).

The defendant was convicted on all charges and fined £10 10s. 0d. In addition, the court made an order under section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, disqualifying him from using the premises, as catering premises, for a period of six months. The premises had not re-opened at the end of the year.

During the year 19 complaints regarding food were brought to the attention of the Department. These included dirty milk and mineral water bottles, mouldy food and foodstuffs containing extraneous matter. All these complaints were investigated, and if justified, were reported to the Health Committee. In 13 cases warning letters were sent by the Council to the offending firms.

A house fly found in a meat pie led to the prosecution of a local firm of bakers under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. A conviction was obtained and a fine of £5 imposed.

Warnings were also given in respect of an informal sample of ice cream, which was not up to standard, and in respect of two samples of sausages where preservatives were not declared.

Fifteen farmers were reported to the County Milk Production Officer for selling genuine but sub-standard milk. Particulars of these samples are given in Appendix 2.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

In October, following the passing of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the council resolved that no fresh slaughterhouse licences would be granted by the Council because they were of opinion that adequate slaughtering facilities were provided at the public abattoir. The resolution still awaited confirmation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food at the end of the year.

There are no private slaughterhouses in use.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The administration of the Diseases of Animals Act and Orders made thereunder is carried out by this Department.

139 visits have been made in connection with movement licences and 39 visits to premises registered under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957. Two additional premises were registered under this order during the year, bringing to the total to 18.

One notification of suspected swine fever was received and the usual precautions were taken.

TUBERCULOSIS.

For the third successive year no milk arriving at the local pasteurisation plant has been found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The number of animals found, at the public abattoir, to have tuberculosis remains steady ; approximately 8% of the cattle and 2% of the pigs were found to be infected.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS.

Out of 54 samples of milk examined for the presence of this organism, 4 were found to be positive. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was notified in each case.

KNACKER'S YARD.

There is only one licensed knacker's yard in the County Borough, and it is maintained in very good order. In accordance with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954, the occupier submitted the following return for 1958 :—

Total No. of horses slaughtered in the licensed knacker's yard.....4

Total No. of carcasses of horses received in the knacker's yard.....41

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Regular sampling of milk for bacteriological examination was carried out throughout the year from local dairies, milk shops and schools. In addition, milk bottles were sent for bacteriological examination after cleaning, and examination of milk churns was carried out. Over 200 churns were examined and 12 were rejected for rust or other defects.

The results of bacteriological examinations are set out below :

1. RAW MILK

No. of samples taken for examination			Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
For presence of Tubercle bacilli	For Methylene Blue Reduction Test	For presence of Brucellus abortus			
5 54	— —	— —	Local Supply Supply from outside borough	5 negative 54 negative	— —
—	11	—	Supply from outside borough	5 satisf'y. 6 unsatisf'y	— Responsible authority notified.
—	—	5	Local Supply	3 negative 2 positive	—
—	—	49	Supply from outside borough	47 negative 2 positive	Responsible authority notified.

2. PASTEURISED MILK

No. of samples taken for examination		Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
For Methylene Blue Reduction Test	For Phosphatase Test			
24	—	Local Supply	24 satisfactory	—
—	25	Local Supply	25 satisfactory	—
66	—	Supply from outside borough	66 satisfactory	—
—	70	Supply from outside borough	70 satisfactory	—

3. STERILISED MILK

No. of samples submitted for Turbidity Test	Source of Supply	Result	Action taken
24	Supply from outside borough	24 Satisfactory	—

4. 12 Churn and 16 bottle counts taken were satisfactory.

Note : All milk sold in the County Borough has to be Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1955.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM, 1958.

TOTAL SAMPLES	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
165 100%	126 76.4%	17 10.3%	14 8.5%	8 4.8%

The percentage of completely satisfactory samples (Grade 1) shows a gratifying increase on previous years, and there is a corresponding decrease in the number of Grade 4 samples. Of the eight Grade 4 samples, five were from the premises of one manufacturer. The standard of hygiene at this factory appeared to be satisfactory, and a great deal of work was done by the public health inspectors, with the willing co-operation of the manufacturer concerned, to find the source of the trouble. This was eventually done, and all subsequent samples taken from this plant have been of Grade 1 quality.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Routine visits to food premises were continued during 1958, and a total of 165 premises were inspected in detail under the Food Hygiene Regulations. By the end of the year most of these premises had been brought up to the standard demanded by the Regulations. Equally as important as the improvement in the premises themselves is the education of the staffs employed therein in the best and most hygienic methods of food handling, and the inspectors do valuable work in this connection in the course of their routine visits. Other educational work included formal lectures on food hygiene, such as was given to the staff of the school meals service.

Details of the types of premises in the town are set out below :—

Bakehouses	33	Greengrocers' shops	60
Bakers' shops.....	44	Grocers' shops	83
Butchers' shops.....	82	Licensed premises	107
Cafes	24	Snack Bars.....	24
Chemists' shops	27	Sweet shops	85
Dairies and milk shops.....	12	Wholesale grocers	13
Wet and dry fish shops	22	Food factories	20
Fried fish shops.....	46	School canteens and dining centres.....	24
General shops	176	Factory canteens.....	5

N.B.—Where two or more types of trade are carried on in the same building, only those which form a substantial part of the whole business have been included in the above table.

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>Number registered</i>
Ice cream (manufacture, storage and sale).....	261
Sausages and preserved meats (manufacture).....	93
Preserved fish (manufacture).....	59

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>Number</i>
Dairies	12
Dairies pasteurising milk.....	1
Milkshops selling pasteurised milk.....	76
Milkshops selling sterilised milk	160
Milkshops selling tuberculin-tested milk.....	13

An analysis of 2,085 visits made to food premises is given below :—

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No. of visits</i>
Dairies.....	53
Milk Shops	83
Bakehouses.....	42
Fried fish shops.....	30
Ice cream premises	212
Butchers' shops.....	163
Other food shops.....	553
Cafes	213
School meals kitchen	7
Licensed premises	39
Public abattoir	690

<i>Type of improvement to food premises</i>	<i>No. of instances</i>
Food rooms cleansed or re-decorated.....	35
Food rooms repaired.....	17
Hot water supply provided.....	37
Sink provided.....	10
Washing basins provided.....	46
Soap and towels provided.....	13
Prevention of contamination of food.....	47
Drainage improvements.....	3
Dustbins provided.....	8
Miscellaneous requirements complied with under Food Hygiene Regulations	61

WATER SUPPLY

The town's water supply is provided by the Hartlepoons Water Company ; it is of good quality and adequate for the needs of the town. During the year more of the water was obtained from the Company's new boreholes at Dalton Piercy, and in all $2\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons of the 4 million gallons used daily in the Hartlepoons, comes from this source.

A typical chemical analysis is given below :—

CHEMICAL RESULTS.	<i>Parts per Million</i>
Total solids dried at 180°C.....	695
Chlorine as chlorides	88.8
Free ammonia	None
Albuminoid ammonia.....	None
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.8
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.).....	0.4
Total hardness.....	378
Permanent hardness.....	108
Temporary hardness.....	270
Lead and Copper.....	None
Iron.....	Trace
Appearance and Colour (Hazen degrees 5)..	Clear and almost colourless
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Miscroscopical examination of deposit....	Satisfactory
pH Value	7.3

REPORT.

This sample of water is of highly satisfactory organic purity. It is practically colourless and is free from taste or odour.

The supply is an excellent drinking water, but, being extremely hard, it is not so suitable for washing and other domestic uses.

Routine bacteriological sampling was carried out throughout the year and the results were satisfactory.

Sampling of a large private water supply was also continued during the year and 150 bacteriological samples were taken.

This large number of samples enabled certain very definite conclusions to be drawn as to the source of the contamination. Discussions were held with the users concerned and following positive action on their part, it may now be said that this supply is free from contamination. Sampling will, however, be continued on a routine basis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

32 visits were made by Public Health Inspectors to houses where notifiable diseases occurred. These were all cases of scarlet fever. There were no notifications of food poisoning or poliomyelitis affecting residents in the County Borough area.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The problem of adequate siting for residential caravans again caused some concern during the year, and in December the Health Committee again considered the possibility of providing a permanent site. During the year three individual private sites were licensed under the Public Health Act for a total of 5 caravans.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

	<i>Number</i>
Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Tripe Boilers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fat Renderer	1
Slaughter House	1

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The following improvements were effected as a result of notices served :

Ventilation improved	1
Sanitary accommodation repaired	18
Sanitary accommodation improved	39
Sanitary accommodation cleansed or re-decorated	13

In addition, many food shops were provided with washing facilities as a result of notices served under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are 6 premises registered for upholstering under Section 2 of the Act. Five visits were made to these premises and five samples of upholstery fillings were taken, which proved satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Six premises were relicensed during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

On the 1st June, 1958, the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, came into force and all firms in the town likely to be affected were notified. This resulted in considerable improvement in several plants and a certain amount of new equipment was installed ; in some cases costing several thousands of pounds.

The increased activity in this branch of the Department's work is clearly shown from a comparison of visits ; before 1955 only about 20 or 30 visits were made to boiler houses each year, but since then the number of visits has been increasing steadily and this year 169 have been made. In addition, 213 smoke observations have been taken. No applications have been received for prior approval of furnaces and only one notification of new furnaces has been received under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act.

With regard to domestic pollution, the Council have again considered the possibility of making a smoke control area, but at the end of the year, no definite decision had been made.

Lectures and talks were again given on every possible occasion, and a total of 153 persons attended eight lectures.

One additional deposit gauge, situated at Rossmere School, came into use at the beginning of the year, as did two lead peroxide instruments, one at the Gray Art Gallery and one at Golden Flatts School. The classification of the deposit gauges remains as set out in the 1957 report, with the new Rossmere gauge classified as residential.

WIND RECORDS (in hours per month).

MONTH	DIRECTION OF WIND									
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	No record
January	9.0	7.0	12.5	60.5	249.0	208.5	96.5	50.0	22.0	29.0
February . .	31.0	32.5	58.0	31.5	144.5	141.0	121.0	94.5	8.0	10.0
March	49.0	150.5	123.5	114.5	74.5	68.0	56.0	78.0	—	30.0
April	96.5	121.5	47.0	3.0	94.5	181.5	93.0	56.5	3.5	23.0
May	68.5	76.0	66.5	19.5	159.0	244.5	78.5	31.5	—	—
June	129.0	195.5	74.5	29.5	75.5	124.0	38.5	30.5	23.0	—
July	103.0	116.0	18.0	19.0	89.5	191.5	85.5	33.5	21.5	66.5
August	34.0	56.5	25.5	25.5	258.5	218.5	69.0	6.0	43.5	7.0
September . .	54.5	95.5	60.0	48.0	218.0	114.0	58.5	33.5	19.5	18.5
October	14.0	10.0	0.5	16.5	244.0	237.5	152.0	35.5	13.5	20.5
November . .	17.5	4.5	15.0	39.0	170.0	133.0	53.0	42.5	53.5	192.0
December . . .	37.2	52.1	52.1	—	163.7	156.2	148.8	74.4	59.5	—

MONTH	GRAY ART GALLERY			GRANTULY			DYKE HOUSE SCHOOL			GOLDEN PLAINS SCHOOL			ROSSMERE SCHOOL		
	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble
January	31.53	21.65	9.88	20.07	9.79	10.28	20.97	10.77	10.20	20.83	13.02	7.81	16.91	9.36	7.55
February.....	25.41	11.81	13.60	42.10	28.32	13.78	25.68	8.52	17.16	26.55	12.65	13.90	21.88	12.65	9.23
March	23.37	9.84	13.53	36.21	18.67	17.54	—*	—*	—*	24.97	7.95	17.02	20.42	6.41	14.01
April	16.70	9.67	7.03	18.29	10.20	8.09	14.92	6.44	8.48	26.02	15.17	10.85	17.25	9.20	8.05
May.....	20.20	13.78	6.42	29.75	20.71	9.04	18.36	9.50	8.86	28.70	18.73	9.97	17.69	11.51	6.18
June.....	21.01	11.84	9.17	37.26	25.36	11.90	15.23	6.48	8.75	53.23	34.77	18.46	27.66	16.75	10.91
July.....	14.85	11.38	3.47	27.00	20.20	6.80	14.62	7.82	6.80	21.64	11.78	9.86	16.87	10.47	6.40
August.....	16.88	11.38	5.50	26.96	21.52	5.44	12.52	7.32	5.20	18.16	9.26	8.90	11.84	6.88	4.96
September.....	31.67	18.41	13.26	23.15	16.01	7.14	17.18	8.26	8.92	24.74	13.02	11.72	17.97	9.16	8.81
October.....	12.51	8.17	4.34	11.95	7.14	4.81	13.05	7.11	5.94	15.38	7.79	7.59	11.75	5.71	6.04
November.....	17.55	7.51	10.04	18.75	11.32	7.43	11.95	4.63	7.32	13.72	5.67	8.05	11.13	5.00	6.13
December.....	15.81	8.21	7.60	16.56	6.33	10.23	18.52	6.98	11.54	22.35	6.78	15.57	13.63	3.19	10.44
TOTAL.....	247.49	143.65	103.84	308.05	195.57	112.48	183.00	83.83	99.17	296.29	156.59	139.70	205.00	106.29	98.71
AVERAGE....	20.62	11.97	8.65	25.67	16.29	9.37	16.64	7.62	9.02	24.69	13.05	11.64	17.08	8.86	8.23

* No Readings.

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS.

MONTH	GRAY ART GALLERY	GOLDEN FLATTS SCHOOL
	Expressed as milligrams of SO_3 per 100 square centimetres per day.	Expressed as milligrams of SO_3 per 100 square centimetres per day.
January	2.80	1.92
February	2.17	1.60
March	1.78	1.11
April	1.33	1.12
May	1.02	.94
June . . . . .	.79	.82
July . . . . .	.58	.71
August . . . . .	.40	.54
September . . . . .	.77	.94
October	1.36	1.56
November	2.24	2.00
December	2.31	1.66

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Summary of Surface Infestations, 1st April, 1958, to 31st March, 1959.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. No. of properties in Local Authority's District.....	131	22,603	2,815	25,549	35
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification.....	15	465	69	549	13
(b) Survey under the Act.....	18	515	41	574	23
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	119	2,273	557	2,949	125
IV. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major.....	1	Nil	2	3	4
Minor.....	8	86	29	123	13
(b) Mice { Major.....	Nil	Nil	8	8	Nil
Minor.....	4	132	34	170	Nil
V. No. of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	13	218	73	304	14
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments..	15	250	92	357	14
VII. No. of notices served under Sec. IV of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	6	Nil	6	Nil
VIII. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. IV of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.....	5	55	37	97	8

APPENDIX 1.
UN SOUND FOOD
SURRENDERED TO PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

82	lbs. carcase meat.
233	lbs. bacon and ham.
132 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. sausage.
139 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. cooked meats.
96 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. frozen rabbits.
4	chickens.
42	meat pies.
1,100	tins meat.
98 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. cheese.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. butter.
1	lb. margarine.
2	lbs. lard.
3	jars meat extract.
7	jars sandwich paste.
1	packet beef suet.
2,366	tins fish, fruit, and vegetables.
51	jars pickles and sauces.
1	tube tomato puree.
6	packets cereals.
1	lb. sago.
1	lb. ground rice.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. dried fruit.
21	jars preserves.
260	lbs. coconut.
4	packets baking powder.
2	packets pepper.
3	packets cornflour.
1	packet sponge pudding.
1	bottle flavouring essence.
39	cakes.
27	crumpets.
111	puddings.
7	jellies.
64	tins creamed rice.
244	tins milk.
5	tins coffee.
2	bottles coffee essence.
2	tins chocolate drink.
1	bottle orange squash.
840	lbs. potatoes.
92	lbs. chocolate.

APPENDIX 2.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Milk	138	28	110	93	45	5	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer.
						6	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						7	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer.
						8	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						42	Below standard in fat and non-fatty solids.	Warning letter to farmer.
						43	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						45	Of genuine quality but below standard.	
						52	Below standard in fat	Formal samples 58 and 59 taken. Appeal to cow samples 62, 63 and 64 taken. Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						53	Below standard in fat }	
						59	Below standard in fat.	
						64	Below standard in fat.	
						49	Below standard in fat and non-fatty solids.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						75	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						76	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						80	Below standard in fat and non-fatty solids.	Formal samples 85 and 86 taken.
						85	Below standard in fat.	
						86	Below standard in fat and non-fatty solids.	Appeal to cow samples 87 and 88 taken.
						87	Below standard in fat }	
						88	Below standard in fat.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						83	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						107	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Slight deficiency only. Other samples genuine. No action.
						110	Below standard in fat.	Formal samples 118, 119, 120 and 121 taken. Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						118	Below standard in fat.	
						116	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Other samples genuine. No action.
						123	Below standard in fat.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						127	Below standard in fat.	Formal samples 137-142 taken.
						128	Below standard in fat.	
						129	Below standard in fat.	
						138	Below standard in fat.	
						140	Below standard in fat.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						141	Below standard in fat.	
						142	Of genuine quality but below standard.	

APPENDIX 2.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN.

continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Milk— <i>continued</i>						147 174 175	Of genuine quality but below standard. Of genuine quality but below standard. Of genuine quality but below standard.	Formal samples 173, 174, 175 taken. Very slight deficiency. Further samples genuine.
						149 172 221	Below standard in fat. Of genuine quality but below standard. Of genuine quality but below standard.	Formal samples 171, 172 taken. Very slight deficiency. Repeat sample taken. Further samples genuine.
						163 176 179	Below standard in fat and non-fatty solids. Below standard in fat and non-fatty solids. Below standard in fat and non-fatty solids.	Formal samples 176 and 177 taken. Appeal to cow samples 178 and 179 taken. Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer
						206	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						217	Of genuine quality but below standard.	Warning letter to farmer Referred to County Milk Production Officer.
						228 233	Of genuine quality but below standard. Of genuine quality but below standard.	Informal sample 233 taken. Letter to County Milk Production Officer.
						213	Deficient in fat.	Vendor warned. Formal sample to be taken.
Ice-cream	13	—	13	12	1	213	Deficient in fat.	Vendor warned. Formal sample to be taken.
Beef Sausage	10	1	9	4	6	17	Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample genuine.
						131	Contains undeclared sulphur dioxide.	Preservative notice now displayed.
						191	Contains undeclared sulphur dioxide.	Vendor warned.
						192	Contains undeclared sulphur dioxide.	Vendor warned.
						214	Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample genuine.
						215	Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample genuine.
Pork Sausage	7	1	6	4	3	18	Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample genuine.
						190	Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample to be taken.
						216	Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample genuine.

APPENDIX 2.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATED SAMPLES—ACTION TAKEN

continued.

Article Purchased	Number Analysed	Formal Samples	Informal Samples	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Remarks and Action Taken
Fresh cream	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Margarine	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lard	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Beef suet	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Minced meat	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Salmon	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Crab	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground coffee	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jam	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Marmalade	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Creamed rice	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Soup	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Sauce	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Ground cinnamon	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chocolate icing	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cakes	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquorice powder	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tartaric acid	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glauber salts	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sacharin sodium	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquid paraffin	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Ginger beer	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit juices	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Brandy flavouring	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Port	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sherry	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rum	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Whiskey	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Brandy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gin	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 3. PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals Slaughtered at Abattoir.

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP	CALVES	PIGS	TOTAL
1949	3,407	11,631	2,082	99	17,219
1950	4,257	13,049	324	444	18,074
1951	4,026	10,521	329	931	15,807
1952	4,094	14,278	486	1,830	20,688
1953	3,754	15,651	387	4,594	24,386
1954	5,713	16,858	189	12,724	35,484
1955	3,812	10,783	281	11,573	26,449
1956	3,947	12,220	329	9,910	26,406
1957	4,764	13,995	353	11,116	30,228
1958	5,116	12,107	133	10,562	27,918

YEAR	Total Cattle slaughtered (including calves)	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected	Total number of pigs slaughtered	Number affected with Tuber- culosis	Percentage affected
1949	5,489	826	15.05	99	11	11.11
1950	4,581	1,239	27.05	444	21	4.73
1951	4,355	1,315	30.19	931	52	5.58
1952	4,580	1,126	24.58	1,830	138	7.54
1953	4,141	1,405	33.93	4,594	284	6.18
1954	5,902	982	16.63	12,724	339	2.66
1955	4,093	306	7.47	11,573	279	2.41
1956	4,276	347	8.11	9,910	190	1.91
1957	5,117	422	8.24	11,116	263	2.36
1958	5,249	456	8.68	10,562	229	2.16

APPENDIX 3. PUBLIC ABATTOIR—*continued.*

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	4,261	855	133	12,107	10,562	—
No. inspected	4,261	855	133	12,107	10,562	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS & CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned	3	5	9	44	17	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,323	140	7	355	632	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	31.11	16.95	12.03	3.29	6.14	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	6	9	—	—	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	325	116	—	—	225	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis.	7.76	14.65	—	—	2.16	—
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	4	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 4.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Prosecutions (5)
Factories without mechanical power.....	111	23	3	—
Factories with mechanical power.....	219	125	16	—
Other Premises under the Act, including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises	17	22	1	—
TOTAL.....	347	170	20	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects				No. of cases in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	18	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	7	6	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	32	31	—	1	—

